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Part One
Pages 1-8

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MACKIN'S PLACE YET OPEN

No Effort to Remove the Disgrace in Miller's Town.

ROOSEVELTISM IS WHOLLY UNKNOWN

The ex-Senator's Friends and Lieutenants in Full Control of the Local Government.

A NEAT LITTLE FAMILY ARRANGEMENT

No One Seems Anxious to Inaugurate a Sunday-Closing Movement in Herkimer.

HERKIMER, Oct. 8.—The home of ex-Senator Warner Miller and the "place" kept by "Tony" Mackin are about three miles distant from each other.

Mr. Miller is the man who introduced the plank into the Republican platform which pledged the party to "the maintenance of the law in the interests of labor and morality."

"Tony" Mackin's "place" is the one where a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw women in Mother Hubbards, smoking cigars and standing at the bar, while men bought whisky, at midday, one week ago last Sunday.

It is likely that ex-Senator Miller did not know, until he read about it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, what kind of place "Tony" Mackin had, even if he knew there was such a man in existence. Mr. Miller does not pay much attention to the details of life in Herkimer. He is rated a good man among his fellow-townsmen. He is the leader, politically speaking, of the town, and the county. He has recently had a test of strength with a rival for this distinction, and has come out winner. He is stronger politically than he was six months ago, when this county is under consideration, although for years this has been spoken of as Mr. Miller's county.

Mr. Miller's Aides.

Mr. Miller has able lieutenants in his political field—men who know the "ins and outs" of politics. They have been fighting his battles for years. Some of them have held public offices because of Mr. Miller's backing, and some hope to hold places in the future. One of these lieutenants is Palmer M. Wood, formerly County Clerk, and a Deputy Clerk in the Assembly last Winter. Another is H. G. Munger, a prominent business man, formerly Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Another is Charles A. Snyder, who is Superintendent of this division of the canals, and yet another is "Bart" Manion, one of a firm of liquor dealers.

Within the recent weeks they have been active in the political field, and are complacent as they view Mr. Miller's returning prominence in politics.

"Tony" Mackin's "place" is spoken of by some as "the toughest place in the State of New-York."

The lessor of "Tony" Mackin's place is one of ex-Senator Warner Miller's political lieutenants; some say he is his first lieutenant.

"Tony's" place is commonly spoken of in this village as "The Farm." It is technically described as "situated two and a half miles east of Herkimer Village." It is said by those who live here that there are a dozen or more of the girls who wear Mother Hubbards there, and so well known is it, so notorious, that even beyond the confines of this county it has a reputation. "Clodhoppers" from the adjacent towns, wearing cowhides and overalls, brainless and godless youth, come to this place, spend their money, and fancy they are "seeing life" and going the pace that kills with "wine and women." Ignorant, uncouth, and degraded hired men squander their earnings there. Instances are known where good, comfortable bank accounts have been wiped out because debauchery was swifter than thrift, and a painted female in a pink wrapper took the place of the receiving teller in the yokel's affections. The place did a good business, and so openly that there are stories of a 'bus meeting the evening trains to bring guests to "Tony's."

The place is the old Tower Farm. It was the home of the late J. C. Tower, who died there in June 1882, leaving a widow, who has since died, and a son, who has since been adjudged by the courts a lunatic.

Mr. Tower was a respected man, possessed of enough property to entitle him to the distinction of being called "moderately rich" by the people here who knew something of his affairs. His house and farm were but a small proportion of his belongings. His estate included a part, or possibly the sole, ownership in the Nellson House at Herkimer, and considerable valuable property fronting Main Street in this village. He died in the house now occupied by "Tony" Mackin, and his funeral took place from it. Many of the best people in the town attended the funeral, and even now they speak of the place with a sigh and say, "Oh, yes, everybody knows about "Tony" Mackin's place. The last time I was there was at old Mr. Tower's funeral."

How Tony Got a Place.

At Mr. Tower's death, the widow, Harriet W. Tower, and J. H. Montgomery became administrators of the estate, and acted as such until their discharge in 1884.

The son, W. J. Tower, who is now about forty years old, was never mentally sound, and soon after the death of his father, in view of his condition, proceedings were had to determine as to his sanity. In December of that year, 1882, he was adjudged a lunatic, and it became necessary for the Court to appoint a Commissioner, or "a committee," as this functionary is technically called, to take charge of "the property and the person of said lunatic."

So it came about that the Tower farm, now the "place" of Tony Mackin, passed out from the control of W. J. Tower, the only and rightful heir, and into the hands of "a committee." This committee consisted of one man.

About this village there is no end of gossip since the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of a week ago last Monday as to the old Tower estate, the ownership of it now, the committee in control, and the like. It is not necessary to depend on the gossip for the determination of the question which a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent asked, namely: "Who was it that was named to control the property of this adjudged lunatic, W. J. Tower?"

Before the Supreme Court of the State

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A WEDDING TRIP INTERRUPTED

Editor Lane, Who Married Senator Blackburn's Daughter, on Trial for Libel.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct 8.—Editor Thomas F. Lane of The Summit Record and Orange County Herald, who last week married Senator Blackburn's daughter, had to postpone his wedding trip in order to appear here to-day in the Union County Court as a defendant in a libel suit brought against him by Dr. William H. Lawrence, Town Treasurer of Summit.

Township Committeeman Dr. Lawrence also wants $10,000 damages for alleged injury to his business and standing in the community by a severe article that appeared Nov. 17 last in The Summit Record, in connection with an application for a franchise made by an electric light syndicate to the Township Committee. The article insinuated that Dr. Lawrence was governed by unworthy motives when he voted for the franchise, and also accused him of hiring men to work on the streets of the township because they owed him debts which he expected in this manner to recover.

There was a large array of witnesses on both sides, several of the most prominent residents of Summit and well-known New-York business men being among them. Judge Van Syckel presided at the trial, which lasted all day. Editor Lane was defended by ex-City Attorney Bergen of Elizabeth, Samuel Kalisch of Newark, and ex-Assemblyman O'Brien of Morristown. Richard V. Lindabury conducted the case for the plaintiff, and will finish his summing up tomorrow. The case will go to the jury before to-morrow noon.

A large gathering of politicians were in court, listening to the trial.

FISHING RULES SUSPENDED

Hudson River Fishermen's Petition Granted by the Commission.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—A party of full-bearded, bronzed-faced fishermen, headed by ex-Assemblyman Howard Thornton, called on the State Fisheries, Games, and Forest Commission to-day, for the purpose of arguing for a change in the regulations governing the licensing of nets in the Hudson River. At the head of the fishermen was the veteran Joshua Ward, the President of the Hudson River Fishermen's Association, and his companions were these members of the Executive Committee: George W. Terpenning, William Van Vliet, and J. G. Tompkins.

Mr. Ward said there were 3,000 fishermen along the Hudson River, between New-York City and Troy, and that they furnished many thousands of persons with cheap food. If the rules, as originally adopted by the State commission, governing the net fishing along the river were continued in force, the fishermen would have to cease operations. The meshes prescribed for hoop and fyke nets, he said, were too large. Instead of two and a half inches, they should be two inches, for, as prescribed, they gilled the smaller fish, which were injured in pulling through, so that they died. Mr. Ward believed that the rules and regulations would have to be radically changed before they would be practical.

The commission suspended the rules and regulations complained of until February.

ASBURY PARK FARMERS AROUSED

They Will Protest Forcibly Against an Ordinance of the Borough.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The farmers of Monmouth County who dispose of their truck in Asbury Park during the Summer months will hold an indignation meeting here next week, to protest against the action of the Asbury Park authorities in arresting several of their number for refusing to take out licenses for the sale of their products. The ordinance requires that farmers who sell the products of their land must appear before the Borough Clerk and make affidavit that the fruit and vegetables sold by them were grown on their farms, and not purchased from wholesale dealers. Those who were arrested were fined $10. In default of payment the penalty is ten days' imprisonment in the county jail.

The grangers contend that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and the meeting will adopt resolutions demanding its repeal. In case the borough authorities ignore the request, the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, where sixty similar cases brought by expressmen, hucksters, and merchants, to test the validity of the wagon license ordinance, are awaiting final disposition.

The borough authorities contend that make-believe farmers peddle produce during the Summer months, and claim that it was raised by them, when, in reality, it was purchased from legitimate farmers. One offender, when apprehended, was selling oranges, bananas, and lemons, and claimed that his stock was grown on his farm.

ERNEST F. NEILSON MAY PREACH

Studied for the Ministry Without His Mother's Knowledge.

At the Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery, held at the South Third Street Presbyterian Church yesterday, Ernest F. Neilson received a license to preach. He had successfully passed the Examining Committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. William A. Holliday, the Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren, and the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells.

Mr. Neilson has not taken a theological course. He is a young man who studied for the ministry without the knowledge of his mother. He lives at Brighton Heights, S. I., and was well known in society. He gave up the social world for the Church. He has not as yet been assigned to any charge.

Duke of Marlborough's Journeyings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Duke of Marlborough and his cousin, the Hon. Ivor Guest, arrived in Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon from New-York and took rooms at the Arlington. After dinner, the Duke saw Camille D'Arville in "Madeleine" at the National. To-morrow morning he will visit the interesting places about the city, and at 2:25 P. M. will leave for Louisville and Lexington over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. His purpose in going to the "Blue Grass" State is to look over the blood-horse stock of that region. He is an ardent horseman, and, having heard so much of Kentucky's thoroughbreds, he will investigate for himself. His trip is expected to be a short one.

Much Ore from Ishpeming Mines.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 8.—Twelve to fifteen thousand tons of ore are being shipped daily from the Ishpeming mines. Nearly 850,000 tons of ore have already gone forward by lake and rail this season. The output of Lake Superior ore for 1895 will reach 10,000,000 tons, nearly 1,000,000 tons in excess of the largest previous seasons' production. The shipments are hampered by both lack of ore cars and lack of vessels. The Ishpeming mines are now employing within 500 men of the number before the strike, and additional hands are being put on daily at all the mines.

A Young Girl a Horse Thief.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Carrie E. Randolph, a pretty black-eyed girl residing in Perth Amboy, is in the County Jail on a charge of horse stealing. She acknowledges her guilt, and is very brazen about it. She engaged the horse and a wagon from Edward Tyrrel and drove away from Perth Amboy, she says, with the intention of never returning to the place. The girl is only fifteen years old, but is large for her age. She was arrested by Constable Jameson late last night while driving around the country in the rig.

Grand Jury Discussing Miss Haswell.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Grand Jury to-day heard evidence concerning the charge against Miss Amelia E. Haswell, the Troy missionary, accused of assisting train-robber Perry to escape from the Matteawan Asylum. Among the witnesses were Superintendent Allison of the asylum and ex-Keeper Hopkins. The final disposition of the matter will not be learned until Thursday, when the Grand Jury is expected to report.

MAY JOIN WITH TAMMANY

German-Americans Will Probably Support the Hall.

BUT MR. OTTENDORFER IS FOR FUSION

Collector Grosse Sees No Hope from Republicans on Excise Questions—Secret Meetings in Terrace Garden.

The leaders of the German-American Reform Union have called a meeting of their General Committee, to be held in Maennerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock to-night.

In all likelihood a proposition will then be submitted to the 700 members of the committee to support the Tammany ticket, which will be put in nomination about the time the meeting is held.

Although Oswald Ottendorfer had accepted the anti-Tammany fusion ticket at his conference with Mr. Smith, Mr. Lauterbach, and Mr. Fairchild ond Monday, he was visited yesterday by more than one leader of Tammany Hall. These were anxious to get him to change his mind about supporting the fusion ticket, but Mr. Ottendorfer was firm in maintaining the stand he had taken up on Monday. At the same time, Mr. Ottendorfer did not expect that his action would bind the members of the German-American Reform Union. He said that the editorial in the Staats-Zeitung yesterday meant merely that the fusion ticket and the general make-up of the Republican Party are not ideal.

"I have taken a personal stand in this matter," said Mr. Ottendorfer last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "because I am doing what I think is right. The Staats Zeitung will support the fusion ticket, but I shall not try to influence any Germans of my acquaintance by any means except argument.

"I think that the German-American Reform Union, as a body, will not give the fusion ticket its vote. I have been talking with several of the leaders this afternoon, and this is the impression I have received from them. It is probable that many votes will be cast against the fusion ticket, because of a vengeful desire to punish Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt, rather than because of a calm calculation of the advantages or disadvantages of such a course in securing more liberal Sunday laws.

"I made no pledges to the Chamber of Commerce committee or to Mr. Lauterbach, nor did I receive any from Mr. Lauterbach in return for the support of The Staats Zeitung. I suggested that the policy of Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt should be disavowed by the insertion of the State Democracy excise plank in the local Republican platform. This was accordingly done.

"I am supporting the State Democratic ticket, and I think that the Democratic Party would naturally be the one to give us a liberal excise law. At the same time, there is a chance that some of the Republican factions may see that it is good policy for them to espouse our cause, and by union with other factions of the Democratic Party may force a liberal law through the Legislature.

"I have seen a few of the Tammany leaders, but have had no conversation with them relative to a change of attitude on the local ticket. That is quite out of the question, so far as I am concerned."

Edward Grosse, the German-American Collector of Internal Revenue, and the chief orator of the Reform Union Party, said yesterday:

"The German-American Reform Union will not support the fusion ticket. I do not know whether it will indorse Tammany or not, but the Germans will never again ally themselves with the Republicans. The platform adopted last night will not catch us. It is not what we want at all, and we never expect to get what we want from the Republican Party."

Sheriff Tamsen, who is popular with the German-American voters, and is a recognized leader in the German-American Reform Union, said:

"I told the Republicans several months ago that when they began the Sunday crusade they cut the tablecloth between themselves and the Germans. They will no longer sit down together at the same board.

"If Roosevelt had not raised the excise issue, the United Reform Party would have been certain to carry the city this Fall by 25,000 majority. Now it is doubtful whether or not it will be defeated, and, in any case, all it can expect is to win by a small majority.

"The small German tradesmen have made up their minds to vote against the Republican ticket because Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt are Republicans. It is not only the German beersellers and their customers who have been irritated and been deprived of the exercise of their liberty by Roosevelt.

"Even the poorer Germans are fond of hospitality when they can get the food with which to entertain their visitors. But since the delicatessen stores and the bakers' shops have been closed up on Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock, the poorer Germans have frequently been found by their visitors without food in the house for supper.

"It is all very well to say that they should buy what they need on Saturday night. But they have never done so, and will not do so, because they are thrifty, and will not make provisions for guests until they actually appear.

"The leaders of the German-American Reform Union may vote as they please, but if they try to indorse the fusion ticket they will be without followers. The excise question has gone too deep to be cured in a month's campaigning."

Edward Schnell, another prominent member of the German-American Reform Union, said:

"We are all in a state of doubt which may be ended by Tammany placing good men on the ticket for itself and by giving adequate recognition to the German element by placing prominent names from that party on its ticket.

"Many of us feel that to bring back the old Tammany, with all its evils and corruption, would be a doubtful and a dangerous step. At the same time the activity of the reformers has gone beyond reason by harassing every element in the city in its legitimate business.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a continuance of the present blue law enforcement means the ruin of hundreds of small store keepers and saloon keepers. These men have been touched in their pockets, and are in a position to measure the direct loss in dollars and cents. They naturally cannot be expected to vote for a continuance of the administration which has brought them adversity instead of prosperity. As long as they have votes they intend to use them."

Another leader, speaking of the influence of the Staats-Zeitung over the German vote, said:

"There are many Germans who look upon anything in the Staats-Zeitung as necessarily true as the Bible. With Germans who have saved some money and who are in professional work the Staats-Zeitung is likely to have a great deal of influence. It may prevent some of them from going to the polls at all, and it may make others vote a mixed ticket instead of a straight Tammany ticket. But the mass of the German voters are far too ill tempered over the excise question to be led by the Staats-Zeitung to support the fusion ticket. Mr. Ottendorfer has very great influence when he leads the popular German side and expresses views of his followers. In this case he has, by supporting fusion, taken the unpopular side, and his influence will be largely discounted by this fact."

Dr. Anderson, President of the German-American Reform Union; Sheriff Tamsen, Collector Grosse, and several other leaders held a secret conference last night in Terrace Garden.

It soon developed that there was two factions among the leaders, some in favor of accepting Tammany's terms, and others in favor of following the course of Oswald Ottendorfer by supporting the fusion ticket.

After a long wrangle and a hot debate, the meeting was adjourned until this afternoon without any decision being reached.

The Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws also met at Terrace Garden. After some discussion, J. B. Pannes, the President of the United Societies, resigned because he refused to deal with Tammany Hall.

His place was temporarily filled by the election of Dr. John Friderich.

It was then resolved to hold a conference with Tammany Hall to-day, with a view to giving it the support of the United Societies.

HARRISON'S HOME DEMOCRATIC

Indianapolis Gives Four Thousand Majority for Thomas Taggart for Mayor—A Great Change.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The city election to-day resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by an average majority of 4,000. The election was fought strictly on party lines.

The result is somewhat remarkable. Thomas Taggart, the successful candidate for Mayor, is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and is looked upon as the probable candidate for Governor next year. He is recognized as one of the most potent factors in Indiana politics, and for that reason a special effort was made by the Republicans to bring about his defeat, for the effect it would have on next year's campaign.

Ex-President Harrison especially was desirous of Taggart's defeat. Taggart organized the Democracy in this county in 1888, and for the first time in a Presidential year Marion County gave a Democratic majority. Gen. Harrison has always felt humiliated by his failure to carry his own county, which also went against him in 1892, and has held Taggart largely responsible. He has taken an active part in the city campaign this year for the first time. His newspaper organs have made a bitter fight, and all the Republican influences in the State have been brought into play to carry the city. The Democrats lost the city two years ago by 8,700, and the 4,000 majority of to-day indicates a change of 7,700 votes. The Mayor has almost absolute control of governmental affairs in this city, through a system of appointive boards.

MINISTER WIDDEMER TO BE TRIED

The Monmouth Presbytery Decides that He Must Be Investigated.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Monmouth Presbytery was in session here to-day as an ecclesiastical court, and, after deliberating for the greater part of the day, decided that it would try the case of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park. About two years ago the minister in question and a young lady prominent in his church disappeared from Asbury Park about the same time, and the story then was to the effect that the minister and the young woman had eloped. Whether they did or not was never proved, but the minister is still under suspicion.

The Rev. Drs. E. B. Hodge and J. S. Vandyke and Elder James Steen were appointed a committee to try the case.

Another matter discussed before the convention was the charge of insubordination and contumacy made against Elders Adon Lippincott, George A. Smock, William F. Leroy, and Daniel Mehegan of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park, in engaging Mr. Widdemer as pastor of the church, in spite of the instructions of the Presbytery last Fall. The charge against the men was dropped, as they confessed contrition for their conduct in a communication forwarded to the Presbytery and signed by the four Elders. The Monmouth Presbytery has no authority to conduct the trial of the Rev. Mr. Widdemer, as he is not a member of the Monmouth Presbytery, but a member of the Presbytery of Newark, and the trial will, therefore, be conducted by the New-Jersey Synod at its next meeting.

SIX INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION

The Result of Having a Leaking Boiler in a Mine.

HIBERNIA, N. J., Oct. 8.—Six men were seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in the Wharton Iron Ore Company's mine in Hibernia at 2 o'clock this morning. The town was shaken as if by an earthquake, and scarcely a window in any of the houses remains unbroken. The injured are Milton Smith, engineer, scalded; Philip Fosburg, fireman, scalded; John Clark, William Kelly, John Malone, and Michael Ryan.

At 2 o'clock, just after the supper hour in the mine, Fosburg started to fill Furnace No. 3 with coal. Boiler No. 2, which had been leaking for several days, began to hiss. Before the engineer could open all the furnace doors the faulty boiler exploded. Smith was hurled through the engine house door a distance of twenty feet. Fosburg, Clark, and Kelly, who were in the boiler room, were tossed against the walls, and all were seriously scalded. A part of the boiler was hurled through the wall and halfway into an adjoining office where Malone and Ryan were acting as watchmen. They were injured by broken timbers.

The engine house is a complete wreck. The damage done will amount to over $10,000.

ALL SCHOOLS MUST HAVE FLAGS.

The Law Is Mandatory and Must Be Strictly Executed.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has issued a circular calling the attention of school district officers to the provisions of the law passed last Winter providing for the purchase and display of United States flags in connection with the public schools of the State.

The law is mandatory in its terms, and there is no discretion vested with the school authorities as to compliance therewith. It is the duty of all school district officers and Boards of Education to purchase a flag and its necessary appliances at once, and a failure to do so is sufficient cause for the removal of any officer refusing to do so. Trustees have the authority to purchase a flag and levy a tax upon the district for the expense thereof.

A Civil Service Inspection Proposed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 8.—President Cobb of the State Civil Service Commission leaves here to-night for New-York to attend a meeting of the board. Just before starting Mr. Cobb stated that the commission will immediately begin a tour of the State to investigate the conduct of the civil service in the various cities, commencing with New-York and Brooklyn. He says the civil service laws are ignored in many of the cities, and some interesting developments are expected.

Lieut. Peary in Lenox.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 8.—Lieutenant Peary, the arctic explorer, and his wife arrived in Lenox to-day. They are the guests of Morris K. Jesup.

DECIDED NOT TO UNITE

Good Government Club Men to Run Their Own Ticket.

MESSRS. BEAMAN AND HAWES NAMED

Their Names Added to Complete the List—Fusion Slate Called a Deal—What Was Said About Independent Course.

The conference of the Good Government Clubs, which had already been twice adjourned, met last night in the United Charities Building, with Charles Stewart Davison in the chair, to hear and vote upon the report of their Executive Committee and to decide finally whether they would support the fusion ticket nominated by the Republicans, or would fill the two vacancies in their own ticket and put it as a third straight ticket in the field.

The hall was crowded to the doors, and before the conference was formally opened the Good Government Club men stood about in groups and discussed the situation with energy and interest. The third ticket was decided upon.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said briefly:

"The matters we are to-night to hear about from our Executive Committee are, first, the results of the conference of our committee with the Committee of Fifty, and, secondly, to fill the two vacancies in the ticket which we have placed in nomination."

Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who was then introduced to the meeting, apologized, for, owing to the late hour the committee had adjourned in the afternoon, it had been impossible for him to prepare a formal report.

"At our meeting," he said, "which only adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening, we determined, after the fullest discussion, upon the following resolution:

Whereas, The fusion ticket presented to us for approval and acceptance by the Committee of Fifty is not as to the personal and general character of some of its candidates such as the Good Government Clubs can consistently indorse.

Resolved, That this convention refuses to accept such ticket as a whole.

When the prolonged applause, which followed the reading of this resolution, had subsided, Preble Tucker moved the adoption of the report and spoke at some length to his motion.

"We, ourselves," he said, after reviewing the situation, "have put a ticket in the field that is above suspicion. It is unexcelled, and it represents our principle of non-partisan government. Nevertheless, we told the Chamber of Commerce that we would not stand in their way if we could combine with them on a fusion ticket that would equally well represent our principles and defeat Tammany.

"But this fusion ticket as indorsed by the Committee of Fifty is a deal ticket, and our Executive Committee has declared that we cannot accept the ticket, because there are candidates on it who do not represent our principles in the slightest degree.

"And, gentlemen, how can we support this deal ticket when there are on it men whom we can't indorse, just because the Committee of Fifty support it?

"We have now come to a place where our ways are parting, and we must not go back on our principles. We are not in this movement for fun, and yet we are expected to stultify ourselves in order to pique Tammany Hall.

"If this fusion ticket is able to beat Tammany Hall, that organization must be in a pretty weak condition. It is a ticket made up to placate the Platt wing of the Republican organization and the State Democracy. Tammany Hall will beat it, and will wonder what we all amount to anyway.

"If Tammany Hall is to win, let it win against divided forces. I don't say we have angels on our ticket, but the sources of it are beyond suspicion.

"Keating and Hamilton," said Mr. Tucker, in conclusion, "are honest men, but they are put on the ticket for partisan reasons. Gentlemen, we cannot support this ticket."

John D. Townsend opposed the adoption of the report in a vigorous speech.

"With a third ticket in the field," he said, "Tammany Hall will win easily. I trust this resolution will not be adopted."

J. Noble Hayes spoke in favor of the adoption of the report.

"Our main object is to do away with the methods of Tammany Hall. We have been pushed aside and ignored, but I think we are in a position to make a glorious fight. If we can get 25,000 votes for these two county offices this movement will never again be disregarded."

Mr. C. C. Nadal said:

"If you are working for good government, indorse this ticket; if you are working for bad government, put your own ticket in the field, and give the lie to the name you bear."

When L. J. Callanan, the next speaker, caught the Chairman's eye, at least twenty other men rose with him. Every one in the room wanted to speak, and before the meeting came to a conclusion, long after midnight, there were very few in the hall who had not had a say of some sort or other.

M. D. Rothschild said that there was another way out of the difficulty, namely, the withdrawal of their ticket, but the Chairman reminded him that, in courtesy to the gentlemen nominated, his remarks were out of order.

The speaker attacked the fusion ticket.

"One thing that will lose that party thousands of votes," he said, "is the fact that they represent nothing but party spoilsmen. Six-tenths of the ticket is a spoilsmen's ticket."

W. Harris Roome said that if the Good Government Clubs were too weak to fight for their principles, they would disorganize in ten days.

The Rev. John B. Peters offered a substitute resolution, which was ruled out of order, and when several other speakers had been heard on both sides, the vote was taken on the original motion to adopt the report of the Executive Committee.

A division was ordered, and the report was adopted by 63 votes to 47.

The convention having by this vote decided to reject the fusion ticket and to support their own ticket, then proceeded to put in nomination for the two remaining vacancies Charles C. Beaman for Justice of the Supreme Court and James W. Hawes for Justice of the City Court.

Both these nominations were carried by acclamation, and half an hour after midnight the convention adjourned.

"The Good Government independent ticket now stands as follows:

JOHN T. LOCKMAN, (Rep.,) County Clerk.
CHARLES BLAUVELT, (Dem.,) Register.
HAMILTON ODELL, (Dem.,) Justice Supreme Court.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Justice Supreme Court.
MYER S. ISAACS, (Rep.,) Justice Supreme Court.
THOMAS ALLISON, (Rep.,) Judge General Sessions.
GEORGE H. ADAMS, (Dem.,) Judge General Sessions.
JOHN A. BEALL, (Dem.,) Justice City Court.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, (Dem.,) Justice City Court.
JAMES W. HAWES, (Rep.,) Justice City Court.

After the convention, Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the convention, expressed his opinion of the rejected fusion ticket to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter as follows:

"The ticket fairly represents the two political parties. It is distinctly political in character, and I doubt the ultimate wisdom of nominating for local offices on political lines."

George M. Cassatt said:

"It is the old political deal which is shown by an analysis of the men who are on it. I think the men are all individually good, but are put on for political reasons."

Preble Tucker said: "I think it is a bad ticket. I don't think it is wholly bad, but I think it is bad as a whole."

R. Fulton Cutting said that Lewis L. Delafield, John A. Beall, and George H. Adams had written placing themselves in the hands of the Executive Committee, and were willing to withdraw their candidacy if so desired.

BRITISH MINISTER UNPOPULAR

Colombia Clamors for Withdrawal of Jenner Because of His Relations with the Railway Contractors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 8.—Bogota is clamoring for the withdrawal of the British Minister, Jenner.

The press clearly reflects the popular excitement in its expression of the hope that Jenner's relations with the railway contractors, which were not before exposed, will persuade the British Government that it is an injury to Colombia to retain him in office at Bogota.

SALISBURY RETURNS TO LONDON

An Indication of Grave Affairs, Since He Intended to Remain at Dieppe Four Days Longer.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London this evening from Dieppe. According to The Central News, the gravity of affairs at Constantinople hastened his return, as it was his intention to remain at Dieppe until Oct. 12.

ANTI-REFORM RIOTERS IN COREA

Tai-won-kun, the King's Father, Leads an Armed Force into the Palace and Threatens the Queen's Life.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, says that Tai-won-kun, the father of the King, and leader of the anti-reform party, has entered the royal palace at the head of an armed force, and that the Queen's life is in danger.

SPAIN'S STUDENTS IN A REVOLT

Liberals of the University of Barcelona Attack the Bishop's Palace and Break Its Windows.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—Serious rioting is reported among the students of the University of Barcelona. The Bishop of that city recently declared heretical a textbook by Prof. Odon of the Barcelona University, and the Government prohibited the use of the book. This resulted in a demonstration by the Liberal students within the university grounds, which was followed by a conflict between the Liberals and their Catholic comrades.

The authorities of the university called in the police, who ejected from the grounds several of the more prominent of the disorderly students. Then the scene of the trouble was changed to the streets of the city.

The Liberal students, reinforced by a crowd of Republican citizens, attacked the Bishop's palace, and smashed in the windows with stones. Fierce fights followed, in which many heads were broken. At last accounts order had been restored by the strenuous efforts of the police.

HAD HIS OWN PLAN OF CONTRIBUTION

Deiffenbach Has Two Men Arrested for Assaulting Him at a Church.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—A mild scandal in Zion Church of the Evangelical Association, a German congregation on the Heights, has found its way into the police court. Some time ago, Henry Deiffenbach of 23 Paterson Avenue, refused to place his contribution in the box when it was passed around.

After the benediction, Deiffenbach would walk up to the chancel and place his contribution with the rest of the money collected as it lay on a table near the pulpit.

The pastor, the Rev. John Etjen, remonstrated with him upon his strange conduct, but Deiffenbach refused to change his method of contribution.

Albert Klix and Emil Heizog met Deiffenbach last Sunday at the church door, and told him that, as he was not a member, he could not enter. He alleges that they prevented his entrance, and he caused their arrest for assault. They were arraigned before Police Justice Douglass this morning, when the case was continued until next Tuesday.

Deiffenbach told the Justice that he had adopted his strange method of contributing to the church funds because Henry Witzenhausen, one of the Trustees, had several times passed him by without giving him a chance to put his money in the box.

FIGHTING AGAINST MANY BANKS

The Appeal Case of Mrs. Blake Before Vice Chancellor Emery.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The appeal case of Mrs. Eliza J. Blake against the receiver for the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of Ohio, the Domestice Sewing Machine Company, and the Domestic Manufacturing Company of this city, came up before Vice Chancellor Emery to-day.

A number of New-York banks are trying to force the payment of nearly $300,000 worth of notes alleged to have been indorsed by the insolvent Domestic Manufacturing Company. The banks interested are the Phoenix, Park, Broadway, Chemical, First, and Third National, and Garfield Banks of New-York City, and the Second National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y. Edward E. Poor, Vice President of the Park Bank, is making the legal fight for the banks, and Mrs. Blake is acting for herself and other creditors, who hold $291,000 worth of bonds issued to the Domestic Company of Ohio, and who contend that the Domestic Manufacturing Company never indorsed the notes in question.

If she should win the suit, she and other creditors will get the larger portion of the money the receiver may have to divide among all the creditors.

Farm Lands Very Cheap.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Some idea of the depressed value of farm lands in this vicinity may be formed by the price obtained for a farm in East Fishkill last week. It was sold under the hammer by a referee. The farm was favorably known as the Townsend place, consisted of a tract 160 acres in extent, had on it a good house and barn, two apple orchards in prime condition, and a tract of woodland from which not less than 1,500 cords of wood could be cut. The price paid for the place by Sherman Haight was $750, or less than $5 an acre. The wood alone was worth, standing, double the price paid for the entire farm.

APPROVED BY THE FIFTY

The Fusion Ticket Indorsed by a Vote of 27 to 4.

GOOD GOVERNMENT APPEALS REJECTED

A Fruitless Effort of the Clubs to Have Their Ticket Accepted—Offer to Elihu Root.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT SPEAKS FOR UNION

The Fight Against Tammany Hall Must Be Unceasing—Gen. Horace Porter on the Situation.

By a vote of 27 to 4, and after a long discussion in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the Committee of Fifty indorsed the fusion ticket nominated on Monday evening by the Republicans and the State Democracy.

The four dissenting votes, it was announced, were cast by Good Government Club representatives. There were five of these present at the meeting—R. Fulton Cutting, L. J. Callanan, James W. Pryor, H. R. Kunhardt, and Arthur Von Briesen. It is understood that the first four voted in the negative.

Charles Stewart Smith sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in the morning, inviting him to attend the meeting. Dr. Parkhurst sent a verbal message to Mr. Smith, stating that there was no answer to the letter, and that he would not attend the meeting, as he was going out of town.

The Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs made a final effort to induce the Chamber of Commerce's Committee of Fifty to reject the fusion ticket and accept that of the Good Government Clubs. When this was refused, the Good Government committee left the Chamber, declaring that the clubs would complete their own ticket and work as hard as they knew how for its success. The members of the committee hinted that they would endeavor to get Mr. Beaman to withdraw from the fusion ticket and accept the Good Government nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. They also offered Elihu Root a nomination for Supreme Court Justice, but he emphatically declined the offer.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The members of the Committee present were J. Harsen Rhoades, Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav H. Schwab, Seth Low, James W. Pryor, Simon Sterne, Peter B. Olney, Henry R. Kunhardt, Cornelius N. Bliss, R. Fulton Cutting, Charles Stewart Smith, Elihu Root, William B. Hornblower, J. Kennedy Tod, and George Wilson.

The Good Government Committee sent in a request a few moments later for a conference, which was granted. The Good Government people desired to discuss the advisability of retaining their ticket in the field, and to urge the Chamber of Commerce committee to indorse it rather than the fusion ticket.

The Good Government committee consisted of Charles Stewart Davison, George M. Cassatt, Preble Tucker, De Forest Grant, M. D. Rothschild, J. R. Burnet, I. N. Klein, and Percival Knauth.

The members of the committee told the Chamber of Commerce people that they were unalterably opposed to the fusion ticket, that they had practically decided to go on and complete their ticket and make a bold fight for principle under the leadership of Dr. Parkhurst. They urged the Chamber of Commerce committee to approve their ticket, rather than the fusion ticket, and asserted that they would give C. C. Beaman the vacant Supreme Court nomination on their ticket.

While this conference was going on members of the Committee of Fifty had been arriving in the large hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was one of the earliest arrivals, and right after him followed Cornelius Vanderbilt. Others who put in an appearance were Arthur Von Briesen, John E. Parsons, Gen. Horace Porter, John P. Townsend, Frederic Taylor, William H. Webb, William Rhinelander Stewart, A. S. Frissell, and L. J. Callanan.

The conference with the Good Government committee was long, and Mr. Hewitt and his colleagues yawned. After a further half hour's wait, J. Harsen Rhoades came out of the committee room and said:

The Executive Committee had expected that it would have finished its business in ample time to meet you at the appointed hour. When we came here we found the representatives of the Good Government Clubs, and they have detained us. We expect, however, to get through with them in five or ten minutes more, if you gentlemen will have the patience to wait that length of time.

"We will wait until election day, if necessary to elect that fusion ticket," responded Gen. Porter.

Good Government Men Unsuccessful.

Good Government Club representatives left the committee room a few minutes later. They admitted that their request had been refused by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and that it was their intention to stick to their own ticket. They went to Room 303 in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, and remained in executive session all afternoon.

With their departure the Committee of Fifty went into executive session. Five minutes later C. C. Beaman arrived and was admitted to the committee room. Right on his heels followed a committee of one from the Good Government Clubs to tender Elihu Root a nomination for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Root told the committeeman that he was a Republican, and he decl

and cannot at present say whether I am going to do so or not.

The meeting of the Committee of Fifty adjourned at 3:15 o'clock, and Charles Stewart Smith announced that the committee had indorsed the fusion ticket without reserve.

"The only members who voted against it," said he, "were the Good Government men, four in number."

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, before he went away:

The only thing is to take the fellows with the most votes and give them some more votes if we want to defeat Tammany Hall.

I don't like the Republicans, for they treated me scandalously when I was a candidate; but at the present time no Republican is as bad as a Tammany Hall man.

Yes, we indorsed the whole ticket, and, as I told the committee, I supposed this organization was here to do something, not to prevent something being done, and to do what it set out to do—to defeat Tammany Hall.

J. H. Rhoades's Story of the Meeting.

J. Harsen Rhoades gave this account of the proceedings:

The Committee of Fifty discussed the situation and heard the reports of the Executive Committee and the conference committee.

The merits and demerits of the candidates were gone over with care, and the general situation was talked on. The discussion was general and thorough, criticism was free and impartial, and after the matter had been thoroughly ventilated the committee voted—with only four dissenting votes, those of members of the Good Government Clubs—to indorse the ticket placed in nomination by the Republican County Convention and the State Democracy Convention.

The committee feels that the ticket should secure the hearty support of every lover of good government in the city. While the ticket is not as good in some respects as could be desired, it is as good as the committee could get under all the circumstances. Exigencies of the occasion and the necessity of preventing Tammany's return to power are so great that the ticket, with all its imperfections, should be accepted by all classes of citizens, both rich and poor.

Among the speakers were ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Secretary Fairchild, R. Fulton Cutting, Arthur Von Briesen, Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Horace Porter, and myself.

The Good Government people made an effort to get us to accept their ticket. They made a protest against our indorsing the fusion ticket, as not embodying the true spirit of reform which their organization represents. But what they determined to do they did not appear to know themselves, and did not tell us, but they declined to support the union ticket.

They seem to be mostly disturbed by reason of the failure to get Hamilton Odell on the ticket for the Supreme Court Justiceship. Mr. Odell is a man eminently fitted for the position, and the committee felt that the ticket would be strengthened if it bore his name. Unfortunately, the Republicans refused to accept him. We made strenuous efforts to put Mr. Odell on the ticket on account of his peculiar qualifications. It was the last effort, but the Republicans would not change the ticket or concede the point.

The question was whether the committee would indorse the ticket with all these facts placed before it, and as a result, when the vote was taken, it was unanimous, with the exception of four votes by members of the Good Government Clubs.

Gen. Porter Supports the Ticket.

Gen. Horace Porter was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Committee of Fifty who urged his colleagues to sustain the action of the Executive Committee. Gen. Porter spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I would like to press again the motion I took great pleasure in seconding, to sustain the work of our very excellent Executive Committee. I will say but a very few words, for I fear this subject may be worn threadbare by the very attrition of debate. But I think I express the sentiments of a great many people in the community to whom I have talked since the news came out about this ticket in feeling a sense of thanks just akin to a feeling of personal gratitude for the zealous and efficient, and, I think, up to this time, certainly successful, work that has been performed by this committee of our own selection.

Now, this is not what we would call an ideal ticket. I never saw an ideal ticket in politics. You never can select men who will size up to the proper dimensions of what we would call ideal candidates. We all have to read newspapers every day, but you cannot have a newspapper edited properly, particularly if you edit it yourself. There is nobody that can ever get a ticket that is absolutely suitable, even to himself, he names the candidates himself. There would be circumstances to arise afterward that he knew nothing of to make him change his mind.

Now, let us see the condition we are in. We have very little latitude, very little choice. We are a little more than within twenty-four hours of the time in which we have to file the legal notice; we are within a very few weeks of this election, and we have a great deal to do in that time.

Now, when burglars and marauders have been in the community, and they have come in at times, and really had possession of the house, and are coming again, the man of the house does not stop to think what weapon he seizes; he does not stop to see whether it is a club or a broad axe, or what it is; he seizes something and tries to drive them out, and prevent them from getting repossession of his house. He does not sit down and let them enter simply because he has not at hand the latest and most improved revolver.

And I do not think we can afford to go on much further, and see only specks on the sun. We ought to be very glad that we stand where we do up to this time, and have that orb shed its genial warmth that prevents this great Iceberg of Tammany Hall from coming in and crushing us out of existence. Now, one thing is certain. If we do not unite at once upon a fusion ticket (and I do not see how we can get a better one in the little time we have, and with the experience I have gained after the labors of our committee) it will mean certainly the return to power of Tammany Hall. It means nothing else. I believe that if Tammany Hall by any means, can be kept out of power one year longer, with the loss of its revenues, not having its great pay rolls, not having its patronage, it will be so much the more demoralized than it is to-day that it will not return to power while any of us live in this community.

I believe, on the contrary, that if by any mistaken action on our part, if by not subordinating our own ideas and entering into the true spirit of harmony, and not to say what each one of us wants, but what is the best we can do to keep Tammany Hall out another year—I believe it will be so demoralized that it will never return to power; but if by our mistake it is returned to power, I see very little hope of ousting it during our lifetime.

I think our committee has done exceedingly well. I know the great difficulties that are in its way. I did not think a week ago it would be possible under the circumstances to have a fusion ticket. It was a matter of very serious distress to me; and I was rejoiced that they got a ticket of such standing that while they are not ideal candidate, yet we cannot pick out any single one of them, so far as my knowledge goes, and I know nearly all of them nominated, and make such attacks upon him that we would desire to have him withdrawn from that ticket. Every man here could name a better ticket, I have no doubt; but I think the most we can do is to give our loyal support here, and I hope we can be unanimous after to-day's splendid work that has been done by this Executive Committee of our own creation. [Applause.]

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Strong for Fusion.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt followed Gen. Porter, and urged the committee to indorse the union ticket. Mr. Hewitt spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I do not suppose there is anybody in this room who will believe me when I say I am thoroughly averse to talking in public, and I have never done it when I could get rid of it. But, inasmuch as Mr. Smith has thought I could add something, I will say that it seems to me, after listening to this very interesting discussion, that there is some confusion on the part of the speakers as to the real nature of the question at issue.

There is such a thing as theoretical politics, and there is such a thing as practical politics. I am with these gentlemen who have taken the theoretical side. My studies and my experience lead me always to seek for the ideal organization of society and its demonstration on a very high plane. But in practice we are confronted year by year with questions, some of them temporary, in municipal affairs or local. We are confronted with these difficulties, and if we insist that our ideals shall be put into execution every time we certainly will correct any abuses.

The real question at issue in this community, and the only issue at present, is the question as to whether Tammany Hall is to govern this city or not. That issue is not new. Seven or eight years ago it was made in my own person. I was a Tammany Hall candidate, and I was elected on the Tammany Hall ticket as Mayor. I have no reason to entertain any affection for the gentlemen who managed the Republican canvass or who controlled the Republican committees. They put a candidate in the field against me the first time I ran, and then, after I had been compelled to do what I could to scuttle the Tammany ship, and was running not by my own desires, but against my inclinations the second time, the Republican Party put a candidate in nomination that restored Tammany Hall to power. I have therefore no reason to speak well of the Republican Party or the Republican organization of this city. I thought then that their conduct was scandalous, absolutely indefensible. I did not hesitate to say so, and I repeat it now.

I put this so strongly, because if the issue to-day were between a solid Republican ticket without a single reformer or Democrat on it, and a Tammany Hall ticket with the best men that they can find—I was going to say a man as good as I am, because I went on the ticket under that guarantee, and there were gentlemen who did not vote for me because I was running on a Tammany ticket. Many of my best personal friends said they would not vote for me; my own clergyman denounced me from the pulpit because I was running on a Tammany ticket, although he afterward got on his knees and said he was sorry for what he had done. [Laughter.] Now, if the issue were presented to this community as between a Republican ticket nominated by "Boss" Platt, who is to me just as objectionable as a "boss" as "Boss" Croker, I should vote for the Republican ticket rather than have Tammany Hall restored to power. [Applause.]

Now, this ticket is not an ideal ticket, but it is a great deal better ticket than any solid Republican ticket. If, therefore, we should take the dose, bitter as a solid Republican ticket, why do we hesitate to take one which is at least decent and respectable when the issue on the other side will be the restoration of those thieves, plunderers, and blackmailers to power? [Applause.]

I cordially sympathize with Mr. Cutting and Mr. Pryor in what they have said. They know perfectly well that I was as anxious as they were to have the Good Government Clubs organized. I respect the motives of the Good Government Clubs. It seems to me their function is educational; that they are to teach this community the duties which pertain to citizenship; that they are to bring their great power and their personal influence to bear in every campaign in order to get the best men put in office that can be secured. And here let me say that I have much more faith in men than I have in politics. Put a good and honest man in office, either on the Tammany ticket or on the Republican ticket, and he will probably do his duty to the community. If he is an able man he will do it intelligently; and hence the rule that I adopt in politics has been always never to vote for a bad man, no matter by whom nominated, and always to vote for a good man if I can find him on any ticket. [Applause.]

The Good Government Clubs can perform that duty. I think they can hold the balance of power in this community. I think that they can defeat bad men and secure the election of good men as a rule in the community. But on this occasion, when, as Gen. Porter has said, the question is not the success of the Republican Party, but the restoration of Tammany Hall to power when it is in extremis mortis. It is a dying organization to-day; but the head of the serpent has not yet been crushed; and reluctant as I am to see the Chamber of Commerce mixing with politics of any kind, unwilling as I am to support any organization which is under the malign influence of the Republican organization to-day, yet they have yielded something to the just demands of the public, and we ought to take what we can get with gratitude. But if they had yielded nothing, I would say that it was the duty of the good citizens of New-York still to put forth a ticket which can poll the largest vote in this community. [Applause.]

Both the Committee of Fifty and the Executive Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

DR. PARKHURST FORESEES DEFEAT

He Thinks the Fusionists' Excise Plank Is a Source of Weakness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who for four years has taken a more or less active part in municipal politics, does not believe the fusion ticket placed in nomination by the Republican County Convention on Monday night will win at the coming election.

He so expressed himself last night before two vast audiences of Christian Endeavor delegates in Brooklyn, and afterwards restated this opinion to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. As to the action of the Committee of Fifty in indorsing the fusion ticket, Dr. Parkhurst refused to express an opinion.

"I will not talk about it until I have more thoroughly studied the position," he said.

As to the excise feature of the fusion platform, he would not talk at length, disposing of it with the statement that it was "fixed up, and would not even catch the German-American vote."

"Why will not the ticket win?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"Because," he replied, with emphasis, "it is a hybrid issue they are contending with, and the ticket will not receive the support of all the anti-Tammany organizations, have pleaded time and time again with anti-Tammany beer-loving Germans and anti-Tammany beer-hating Prohibitionists, to keep this excise issue entirely out of the air until Tammany was strangled for good, then they would not dare to, and the sin be upon their own shoulders."

"Will any members of the German-American Reform Union support the ticket?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"No; I do not believe they will; that is, the rank and file of the Germans.

"These people who are so anxious to see Tammany overthrown had no right to bring up any other issue than the downfall of Tammany Hall. What in the name of reason was the use in stirring up this everlasting hodge-podge of ethical issues, and accomplishing nothing?"

In his speech before the Christian Endeavorers the Doctor said: "I would like to see every saloon shut on Sunday, and every other day of the week."

"Is it to be inferred," asked the reporter, in view of this statement, "that you are in favor of the 'tight saloon'?"

"No," he replied, "not exactly. I qualify that expression in this way. In favor the closing of the saloon at all times, from a standpoint of decency. Politically—well, maybe not.

"As to the fusion ticket, I have not much to say. I want to be perfectly fair to all parties, and I really have not studied the personnel of the ticket thoroughly enough to speak of the candidates. I only know that, if we had fought Tammany alone, or the excise question alone, we would have won, but the combination, I think, will prove fatal."

"What is your opinion of the excise plank in the fusion platform as it was fixed up?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"It is fixed up, and I suspect it will be treated as it deserves. I question if even the German-Americans favor it."

Commissioner Roosevelt Pleased.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt had this to say yesterday about the fusion ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention Monday night:

"I am delighted that fusion has been reached, and I feel that all decent men are to be congratulated."

"THE WORLD" WAS IN DARKNESS

Electricians and Engineers in the Pulitzer Building Strike.

Unexpectedly to the men at work in the various departments of The World, and without warning to the tenants of the Pulitzer Building, the electric lights throughout the structure went out a few minutes after 12 this morning. The Pulitzer Building is equipped with gas jets on a few of the lower floors, and these were soon lighted.

On the ninth, tenth, and the floors above, where all the newspaper work goes on, there was absolute darkness for some little time. The correspondents of a number of out-of-town newspapers were obliged to suspend work, and in The World's editorial, composition, and other departments all labor stopped.

After a time candles and torches (of the campaign pattern) were brought into requisition. This state of affairs lasted until 1:30 o'clock A. M., when the electric current was turned on again, and the composition room was lighted up.

From sources outside The World office it was learned that George R. Reed, the lessee of the building, had recently employed some non-union men on the elevators. This was objected to by the union electricians working in the building, and they notified Mr. Reed that unless union men were hired they would strike.

This threat was carried into effect, the lights went out, and the elevators stopped running soon after midnight. Mr. Reed was sent for, and an amicable agreement was arrived at.

To Examine David Hannigan.

David Hannigan, who shot and killed Solomon H. Mann, to whose action he attributed the death of his sister, Mamie Hannigan, is anxious to be tried for his crime.

The District Attorney not wishing to try him because he may be insane, a commission will be appointed to-day to determine his mental condition.

Good Government Club Convention.

The Good Government Convention of the Fifteenth Senatorial, and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, will be held at Good Government Club A, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, to-night, at 8 o'clock.

Steamer Commodore Released.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—United States Marshal Carroll received telegraphic orders from Washington this evening to release the steamer Commodore and her cargo, held here on suspicion of being destined for Cuba.

Latest Arrival.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah, with indse and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:35 A. M.

Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure, they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure, they are fed on refuse, and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

NOT A BIT OF REFORM IN IT

The New-York Fusion Ticket Built for Political Trading.

VERY WEAK AFFAIR, MR. HILL SAYS

The Senator Also Makes Some Observations on the Fusion Excise Plank — Only a Vote-Catcher.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Senator Hill to-day read the platform adopted by the Republican County Convention in New-York with an amused look on his face. A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him what he thought of it and the ticket nominated as the "fusion" ticket.

"I read," he said, "with a great deal of interest yesterday that the Republican and Good Government Club managers and Chamber of Commerce coterie were devoting their time on Sunday to the hard work of agreeing on a ticket and a plank on excise. I was impressed with the spectacle of these men, who are professing such a desire to maintain the sanctity of the Sabbath, coming together for such arduous labor at the City Club on the Sabbath Day.

"The ticket is well characterized in THE TIMES as a 'Truck and Dicker' ticket. It is made up with reference to political considerations—a political trading—and not with sole reference to reform in the methods of administering local government. I do not care to criticise the personnel of the ticket.

"I should say that such a ticket cannot carry much weight. The names upon it have no particular strength. They are the names of ordinarily fair men. I have no doubt that the regular Democratic ticket will fully equal it in character, ability, and respectability. It will be hardly possible, with the recollection of Tamsen and Hoeber fresh in the minds of everybody, for the people at large to rush blindly to another such fusion.

"The present fusion is a deal and a dicker from beginning to end—the very thing the citizens have been so strongly deprecating in the past."

"What about the platform?" Senator Hill was asked.

"The platform is an emphatic repudiation of the Republican State platform adopted at Saratoga. It is a mixture. It is made and adopted simply to catch votes. I do not see how the candidates can stand on it.

"I notice the papers are not agreed as to the precise wording of this platform. Some of them make it read:

"'We therefore favor and will endeavor to secure such modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself by popular vote, &c.,' while other papers make it 'the' city, which is to have local option.

"If the word 'the' was used instead of 'this,' then the repudiation of the State platform is made of wider application than to New-York City alone, and may define the party's attitude toward all the large cities of the State.

"In this connection, the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District in Buffalo denouncing the repudiation of the party's platform has begun in that end of the State. As published in THE TIMES this morning these resolutions read:

"Whereas, There remain upon the statute books of the State of New-York certain arbitrary and ill-conceived acts of sumptuary legislation interfering with the free, intelligent and proper enjoyment of thousands of citizens of the State, which laws were long wisely allowed to lie dormant, but have recently been exhumed by narrow minded bigots and their enforcement insisted upon, and known as the 'blue laws'; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare said laws to be contrary to the Constitution of the United States and to be class legislation, and especially law-abiding thousands of our fellow-citizens, and to be subversive of the principles of human liberty, unfair, and oppressive, and we do hereby pledge ourselves and declare, as the sense of this convention, that our nominee shall be pledged to do their best to secure the repeal of such legislation and to substitute therefor laws which will secure to this community and to others throughout the State the right to express by popular vote their views upon the liquor question generally, 'Sunday opening' in particular, and enact into law the principle known as local option, whereby the will of the sovereign people can alone be ascertained and fulfilled.

"Now, this is an absolute repudiation of the Republican position taken at Saratoga. It is an indorsement of what I said in my first letter on the subject of excise last Summer, and of what I said in my speech at Elmira.

"It is incomprehensible to me how honest men can sanction such jugglery.

"Why not make a plain, honest declaration on this excise question, expressing honest belief on the question of liquor selling, rather than try to catch voters by shifting from one position to another to meet local conditions?

"If the tickets nominated on these local repudiations succeed at the polls, there will be no relief granted.

"The German voter who wants a change in the existing laws will find himself deceived, misled, and betrayed."

Every Ballot May Be Illegal.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 8.—Connecticut's new secret ballot law requires official envelopes in which ballots are to be placed by voters, to be indorsed with the names of the booth tenders in writing, and declares all ballots in envelopes not so indorsed to be illegal. It was discovered to-day that in yesterday's election in Waterbury the booth tenders placed only their initials on the envelopes, which is all that the previous law required. It is the opinion of leading lawyers that all ballots cast here were illegal, and considerable excitement obtains in political circles on the situation. In Farmington yesterday the result of the election of Selectmen was changed by the rejection of ballots in several envelopes insufficiently indorsed.

The Exchange Rates Easier.

Sterling exchange rates held at Monday's figures yesterday only because of light business. The tendency was toward weakness, all signs pointing to further material decline this week. Local demands for money slackened somewhat, and the rate for call loans declined from 3 to 2½ per cent.

In other respects the favoring conditions with which the week opened were unchanged. Money is still moving to the interior for crop and trade purposes in large amounts. Currency transfers through the Sub-Treasury yesterday reached $175,000 and exchanges of large legal tenders for small notes amounted to $400,000.

He Stole the Nation's Money.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—When the detective who was bringing Dan Farden, the agent who robbed the Adams Express Company at Terre Houte, from Baltimore to Terre Haute, reached this city, he was confronted on the train by a Federal Deputy Marshal with a warrant for Farden, and the prisoner was put in jail here. The $16,000 stolen by Farden at Terre Haute was money deposited by the Internal Revenue Collector, and the Government will prosecute him.

The Bay State Gas Company.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 8.—All of the additional bond issue of $10,000,000 of stock of the Bay State Gas Company recently ordered by the directors has been taken. The subscription books were opened in this city yesterday, and in a few hours the entire amount was subscribed for. It was taken principally by Mr. Addicks and non-resident capitalists. The increase makes the capitalization of the Bay State Gas Company $15,000,000.

United States Engineers as Actors.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 8.—The comedy-drama, "Vacation," by Charles Townsend, was presented to a large audience in the post gymnasium this evening, by a cast made up of engineer soldiers. The production was managed by Sergt. James Reardon of Company A. The proceeds are for the engineer football club.

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

THESE SUDDEN CHANGES

Are distinctly dangerous. Almost everybody has a "horrid cold," but wise people who use **RIKER'S EXPECTORANT** as soon as the first symptoms appear have no fear of serious consequences. Only 60 cts. a bottle for this swift, pleasant CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, or any other Throat or Lung Trouble—and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

ALBANY NOMINATIONS.

Democrats Select Candidates for the Assembly.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Albany County held their Assembly Conventions to-day. There were no contests for the nominations in any but the Third District, which was made strongly Democratic by the Republican Supervisors when they reapportioned the county last Spring. This convention was held this evening, the other three at noon. The delegates to the First District Convention assembled at Ravena, and were presided over by Z. A. Dyer. Herman D. Dickman of the First Ward, Albany, was nominated by acclamation.

The Second District met at Altamont, Collector of Internal Revenue Louis W. Pratt presiding. George Noyes of the Twelfth Ward, Albany, was nominated without opposition.

In the Fourth District the convention was held in West Troy. Malcolm Crawford was Chairman and P. H. Keating of West Troy Secretary. Edgar T. Chapman of the Town of Colonie was nominated unanimously. All of the above candidates are young lawyers. Mr. Chapman is a son of the Rev. Mr. Chapman of Troy.

The twenty-nine delegates to the Third District Convention were in session less than half an hour. Joseph A. Fisher presided and Dr. J. W. Kernan and Henry A. Malloy acted as Secretaries. Three candidates were placed in nomination—George T. Kelly, John J. Carlin and Nicholas J. Dell. Mr. Dell dropped out after the first ballot, and the second tally was announced—Kelly 15, Carlin 14. Mr. Kelly is State Committeeman Bowes's candidate. Mr. Carlin was backed by John Boyd Thacher's friends. No resolutions of any sort were adopted.

Mr. Fassett Holds a Convention.

ELMIRA, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the County of Chemung held their convention in the village of Horseheads this afternoon. The convention was largely attended, and ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett was much in evidence. Mr. Fassett's candidate and personal friend, Thomas A. Pagett, was nominated for member of the Assembly by a rising vote.

Mr. Pagett will have a lively fight attempting to defeat the Democratic nominee, John B. Stanchfield of this city. Mr. Pagett is a retired business man, and very wealthy.

Attorney Roswell R. Moss of this city was Chairman of the convention. Charles H. Knipp, the present District Attorney of the county, was renominated without opposition. William Van Duser of Horseheads was nominated for County Superintendent of the Poor.

Mr. Fassett made a short speech.

Monroe County Democrats.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 8.—W. W. Barnard was nominated for Senator at the Forty-third District Democratic Convention, held at Brighton this afternoon. There was no opposition to Mr. Barnard. The Democratic Convention nominated W. L. Manning of Brighton for Assemblyman from the First Monroe District. Mr. Manning has never held office here so far as known, but came from Pennsylvania, where he is said to have been a Sheriff of some county. The Fourth Assembly District Democratic Convention was called for this afternoon at Spencerport. Through a misunderstanding due to an error in the call, as published in a morning paper, many of the delegates did not attend. In order to give all a chance to be present an adjournment was taken to 3 P. M. to-morrow.

New-Jersey Nominations.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—At the Democratic Convention, held at Freehold Monday, former Law Judge Alfred Walling, Jr., of Keyport, was one of the three candidates named for the Assembly. The convention appointed a committee of seventeen to wait on Mr. Walling and induce him to come to the aid of the party. The committee visited the ex-Judge to-day and prevailed upon him to accept the nomination. Mr. Walling is popular with Republicans and Democrats alike, and even his political opponents concede that his name on the ticket with that of Chancellor McGill will enable the Democrats to sweep the county next month.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Atlantic County Democratic Convention, held in this city to-day, nominated C. F. Osgood of this city for Senator. For the Assembly, John C. Reed of Atlantic City was nominated.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Middlesex Republican Convention nominated the present incumbents for the Assembly, viz., George H. Tice of Perth Amboy, Edward W. Hicks of New-Brunswick, and Andrew Slover of South Amboy.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. FORNEY

Findings and Record of the Court Given to the Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Col. James Forney, second ranking officer of the Marine Corps, recently tried at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was made public by Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day. He was charged with falsehood, embezzlement, making and using false papers, and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was found guilty of the fourth charge, but the court substituted neglect of duty for culpable inefficiency.

The charge of embezzlement was partly proved, and the other two charges, with their several specifications, were not proved. According to the findings of the court, Col. Forney's neglect of duty consisted in his failure to have furniture from apartments vacated by officers placed in proper custody, and to convene a board to make an inventory of it; and also failure to keep a correct account of all the public property at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, for which he was accountable. A verdict of not guilty was rendered with regard to the direct charge of embezzlement, but the court found that Col. Forney had applied to his own use a certain amount of coal belonging to the Government. The court ignored the specification that the amount of coal taken was forty-eight tons, valued at $202, and failed to specify the actual amount unlawfully used.

The sentence of the court was that Col. Forney be reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy, but so far these findings have not been acted upon by the Secretary.

Col. Forney is the Commandant of Marines at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. He was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a similar capacity when the alleged embezzlement and neglect occurred. Col. Haywood, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, who is only one number above Col. Forney, preferred the charges.

ILLINOIS FOR MORRISON

Chairman Hinrichsen Says Gov. Altgeld Will Run for Re-election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, Chairman of the Democratic State General Committee, has announced to the members of the committee that Gov. Altgeld will be a candidate for re-election.

Discussing National politics, Mr. Hinrichsen said he thought the delegates from Illinois to the National Democratic Convention next year will be instructed to vote for W. R. Morrison for President. He thinks there is a general drift of sentiment throughout the West and South in favor of Col. Morrison's nomination, and that this sentiment will grow from now until the meeting of the convention.

"It looks at this time," Mr. Hinrichsen said, "as if the fight in the convention will narrow down to a choice between W. C. Whitney of New-York and Col. Morrison. I understand there is some sentiment favorable to Whitney's nomination existing among Chicago Democrats, but it does not extend through the State."

Latest Foreign Shipping.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at 8:20 A. M.

NAMED FOR THE SENATE

Dissatisfaction Among Tammany Men in Several Districts.

A HARD FIGHT IN THE TWENTIETH

Messrs. Ahearn, Sullivan, O'Sullivan, and Guy Are Renominated—Much Excitement in the Seventeenth.

Tammany held conventions in all the city Senatorial districts last night. At some of the conventions the excitement ran at the highest pitch, and the scramble to get on the Senatorial ticket was so great that there is great dissatisfaction to smooth over.

The bitterest and hardest fight of all was in the Twentieth Senate District, where the directing forces in Tammany had dictated the nomination of Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who was forced into the race only a week ago. Richard Croker is said to have advised that Mr. Cantor be nominated, but if this is so it is pretty certain that he did not exact any pledges in the matter from Lawrence Delmour. The Twentieth Senate District is made up of the Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts. Mr. Delmour is leader of the Thirtieth, John J. Ryan of the Thirty-second, and William H. Burke of the Thirty-third. Delmour's candidate was ex-Alderman John Long. Ryan's district was pledged to Leader Ryan, and Burke's district was for P. F. Ferrigan. The convention was held at the Algonquin Club, in East Eighty-fourth Street.

The delegates all went into the convention to fight, and fight they did for hours. Balloting began early in the evening, and a contest almost unequaled in Tammany Senatorial Conventions was the result. Sixty-six ballots had been taken at 12:15 o'clock this morning without a result. Every inch of ground was fought stubbornly by each of the delegations.

One hundred and one ballots had been taken up to 1:35 o'clock this morning, without result. An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock to-night. Senator Cantor's name was not brought before the convention as a candidate. The vote on the last ballot taken before the adjournment stood, as all the others had stood: Ryan, 42; Long, 43; Ferrigan, 41. The fight will be renewed to-night, unless an agreement is reached to-day.

In the Thirteenth Senate District, ex-Police Justice Bernard F. Martin, leader of the Fifth Assembly District, made a combination with James W. Boyle, leader of the Seventh District, with the result that he (Martin) carried the convention over William H. Walker, who was backed by the Third District. Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn conducted Walker's fight. Mr. Walker's friends are very sore over his defeat, and he is talk of running him as an independent candidate.

Senator Frank A. O'Donnell was refused a renomination in the Fourteenth Senate District in order that Police Justice Thomas F. Grady might be named. So incensed was Leader Charles F. Murphy of the Eighteenth Assembly District at this that he and his delegates refused to attend the convention. Mr. Murphy notified John C. Sheehan to this effect in the afternoon.

In the Seventeenth District Convention, which was held at the Narragansett Clubhouse, West Fifty-fourth Street, Thomas J. McManus, who was a candidate, insisted that each delegate be allowed to cast his vote individually. Mr. McManus insisted that many of the delegates had pledged themselves to him, but were willing to keep their word. The voting was done by districts, however. Ex-Senator Plunkitt put his partner, Thomas Smith, in nomination. W. A. Morgan placed Senator T. C. O'Sullivan in nomination. Then Mr. McManus, in angry tones, said that he came there expecting to be placed before the convention as a candidate. It seemed, he said, that those who had pledged him their support had lost their voice, and he added, with all the contempt he could muster, "their manhood, as well."

The speaker then told how he had been refused the nomination a year before by Senator Plunkitt, the district leader, and how he had worked for his candidacy since that time. Thirty-eight clubs in the Senatorial district, he declared, had pledged him support and indorsed his candidacy. "But," he said, "they have faltered, and eaten their own words."

The delegates from the Fifteenth looked at one another and smiled.

"Nominate Smith!" cried Mr. McManus in a still higher key, "and I will support him. I second his nomination. Nominate O'Sullivan? I don't propose to do it. Nominate him, and I am a candidate in the field against him. Don't nominate Smith because I threw a hundred and one lawyers into conclusion," but because you want him. I will support him. Nominate O'Sullivan, and I state right here I am a candidate against him."

Votes were at last called for, and the Chairman of the Fifteenth Assembly District cast its thirty-four votes for Mr. Smith. The Seventeenth and Nineteenth cast their forty-five and thirty-four votes for Mr. O'Sullivan, giving him a majority of forty-four. He was then declared the nominee of the convention.

A committee of three, including Mr. Smith, the defeated candidate, was appointed to notify Mr. O'Sullivan of his nomination, and bring him before the convention. Mr. O'Sullivan came, and was most enthusiastically cheered. He then made a short address, in which he spoke in complimentary terms of Senator Plunkitt, Mr. Smith, even Mr. McMannus, and the delegates in general. He said he highly appreciated the honor, and would try and serve them if elected with credit, both to the district and himself. The convention then broke up, with loud cheers for the candidate. Mr. McMannus and a number of friends, however, left the room a few minutes before the adjournment, and declined to talk about his opposition to Mr. O'Sullivan, or what he intended to do in relation to running as an independent candidate.

The nominees were as follows in the several districts:

Dis-trict.		Dis-trict.	
10.	John F. Ahearn.	16.	Louis Munzinger.
11.	Timothy D. Sullivan.	17.	Thomas C. O'Sullivan.
12.	Samuel J. Foley.		
13.	Bernard F. Martin.	18.	Maurice Featherson.
14.	Thomas F. Grady.	19.	Dr. L. W. Schultze.
15.	Franklin Bien.	21.	Charles L. Guy.

Messrs. Ahearn, Sullivan, O'Sullivan, and Guy were renominated.

In the final shift on the Senate "slate" Col. Michael C. Murphy withdrew as a candidate and allowed the renomination of Mr. Ahearn. Samuel J. Foley, nominated in the Twelfth District, was the Democratic leader of the last Assembly. Dr. Schultze, who was nominated in the Nineteenth District, is an ex-Coroner. He was named at the request of German-Americans who think he may have a chance to carry this Republican district.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Ex-Police Inspector Williams Chosen Without Opposition.

Republican conventions nominated candidates for Senator in several districts last night, as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
10.	Thomas Shea.	16.	William Halpin.
12.	Alexander S. Williams.	17.	Charles G. Page.
		18.	Jacob F. Berg.
13.	Henry W. Hoops.	20.	Morris B. Cohen.
14.	Thomas F. Eagan.	21.	George Drake Smith.
15.	Frank D. Pavey.		

In the Fifteenth Senatorial Convention, held at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue, Frank D. Pavey, Assemblyman, was nominated at 12:20 o'clock, after a four hours' very lively meeting. Mr. Pavey obtained 130 votes out of a total of 251. Michael J. McCann, the Platt candidate for the nomination, got 41½ votes, and William N. Hoag 78 votes.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach worked hard for the nomination of McCann, and made a long speech, strongly urging his selection.

Gen. Horace Porter and Joseph Choate made speeches advocating the selection of Pavey. A committee from the Good Government Clubs also urged Mr. Pavey's nomination. When Pavey's nomination was announced, Chairman Lauterbach got on the platform, and, amid cat-calls and hisses, congratulated the convention on their selection.

There was a big fight at the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, held at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, between the Brookfield and Platt men. The fight started when Henry C. Robinson of the Thirty-first Assembly District nominated Edward S. Clinch for temporary Chairman. He is a Brookfield man.

Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third Assembly District, a Platt man, at once nominated Walter Lindner, who was, however, defeated after a show of hands.

After much fighting over delegates, the following nominations were made: Charles L. Hunter, a Platt man, by Abraham Gruber; John Ford, a Brookfield man, by Christian N. Bovee, Jr.; Francis J. Wooster, a Brookfield man, by Elkin W. Clark; David Mitchell, party unknown, by J. L. M. Hunt; A. Hartshorn, by Herbert M. Underhill.

The convention was still in session at an early hour this morning without reaching a conclusion.

Mr. Shea, the nominee in the Tenth District, has never held office before. In the Twelfth District there was no contest over the nomination of ex-Police Inspector Williams. Thomas F. Eagan, the nominee in the Fourteenth District, is a printer at 148 East Forty-second Street. William Halpin, the nominee in the Sixteenth District, was elected to the Legislature last year from the Ninth Assembly District.

State Democracy Nominations.

State Democracy candidates were nominated in Senate districts as follows last night:

10. John P. Murray.
16. Thomas Costigan.
18. James Meehan.
19. Wolfgang Goetz.
20. John A. Henneberry.

Several conventions adjourned until to-night or to-morrow.

Tammany Assembly Conventions.

The adjourned Tammany Hall Assembly Convention of the Second Assembly District met last night, and adjourned without taking action until to-day at 5 P. M.

The Tammany Hall Convention of the Sixth Assembly District will be held at 6 o'clock this evening at 207 Bowery.

THREE ASSEMBLY TICKETS.

Conventions of Brooklyn Democratic Factions and Republicans.

Assembly Conventions were held in Brooklyn last night by the machine Democrats, the Republicans, and the Reform Democrats. The following candidates were placed in nomination:

MACHINE DEMOCRATS.

First District—Thomas Hannigan.
Second District—John McKeown.
Third District—Thomas H. Sullen.
Fourth District—Michael J. Fitzpatrick.
Fifth District—Gustave Husleman.
Sixth District—Frederick C. Hecker.
Seventh District—Adjourned.
Eighth District—James Lennon, Jr.
Ninth District—John J. Cain.
Tenth District—William E. Townsend.
Eleventh District—Jo

TAMMANY'S SLATE MADE

It May Be Broken Before All the Nominations Are Decided.

MR. DAYTON'S FRIENDS' HARD FIGHT

Want Him to Have a Judicial Nomination—German-Americans May Be Placated by Charles F. MacLean's Nomination.

Tammany's City and County Convention will be held to-night. There will be no postponement. There are no outside bodies of importance to confer with in the case of the Wigwam, and, besides, there is no time for delay. The Tammany ticket will be put in the field, and it will read very much as follows:

For Register—William Sohmer.

For County Clerk—Henry D. Purroy.

For Justices of the Supreme Court—Frederick Smyth, Charles H. Truax and Charles F. MacLean.

For Judges of the Court of General Sessions—Gen. Martin T. McMahon and Joseph E. Newberger.

For Justices of the City Court—Robert A. Van Wyck, John P. Schuchman and Edward F. O'Dwyer.

That is the way it looked last night. Sections of this slate may be wiped out today. There are usually one or two surprises at the last moment in the make-up of the Tammany Hall ticket.

Ex-Police Commissioner MacLean's nomination is dependent wholly upon the negotiations now pending between the Tammany leaders and the German-American Reform Union.

The most strenuous efforts were made by the Tammany leaders yesterday to secure the support of the German-Americans. Oswald Ottendorfer was seen by William Sohmer, at Mr. Ottendorfer's residence, yesterday forenoon. John C. Sheehan is also said to have had a talk with Mr. Ottendorfer.

Mr. Sohmer, Mr. Sheehan, James J. Martin, and Congressman Sulzer all saw Herman Ridder.

Sheriff Tamsen, Mr. Ridder, and Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse are for an arrangement with Tammany, if Mr. Ottendorfer does not object. Mr. Ottendorfer's precise attitude was not fully known by the Tammany leaders last night.

Conferences between certain Tammany men and certain German-Americans were in progress late last night at the Hoffman House.

Tammany is perfectly willing to nominate Mr. MacLean, who is Mr. Ottendorfer's counsel, and also Sheriff Tamsen's counsel, if they get the German-American support.

One of the reports that was circulated as a result of yesterday's German-American-Tammany conferences, was that Mr. MacLean would be nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and that Edward Grosse would be nominated for the General Sessions.

One of the Tammany men who participated in the conferences, however, said that Mr. MacLean's name would be the only one appearing on the ticket for the German-American Reform Union.

Tammany's Committee on Resolutions, which is preparing the draft of the platform, is determined that an excise plank shall be adopted that will suit not only all German-Americans, but also all Democrats.

If Mr. MacLean is not nominated the chances of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships will be materially improved. The demand for his nomination in the organization is very strong, and only an iron-clad slate will withstand it.

There is much talk of a great rumpus in the convention on this point. Mr. Dayton's friends are determined that if the Convention can be stampeded for him stampeded it shall be.

It is understood that admission to the hall will only be by ticket to-night.

There was a significant meeting between ex-Mayo. Gilroy, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe in the latter's office yesterday. It concerned Postmaster Dayton's candidacy. Gen. Sickles will in all proabability, lead the fight for Mr. Dayton in the convention. Several of the delegates are pledged to support Mr. Dayton. Great pressure was being brought to bear upon the leaders yesterday to put Mr. Dayton on the slate, and the fact developed that the opposition to him was not so deep seated as to preclude his nomination if Mr. MacLean is not named, or if some other man is not named for the German-Americans.

Several of the Tammany leaders say that Mr. Dayton would be a very much stronger man upon the ticket than Mr. MacLean. They say that the slate might well be changed in this respect.

Considerable opposition was manifested among Tammany men yesterday as to the candidacy of both ex-Judge Truax and ex-Recorder Smyth. Some said openly that one of the places assigned to them should be left to Mr. Dayton. The chances for a big fight in the convention to-night are only fair.

A rumor has been in circulation for a day or two that Henry D. Purroy would withdraw as a candidate for County Clerk for personal business reasons.

"That's as true as all these other stories that have been printed about me recently," said Mr. Purroy to THE NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, "and there is no truth in them at all."

The reception room at Tammany Hall was crowded all yesterday afternoon, and the consultation closet in the little inner room was occupied almost unremittingly by John C. Sheehan and leaders who had business with him.

Senatorial candidates were as thick as flies in Summer time, and a good part of the afternoon was taken up in explaining Mr. Croker's recommendations for the Senatorial nominations that were made last night.

Dr. John Freiderich, who is prominent in the Liberal Sunday League and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, and who is also a Vice President of the German-American Reform Union, in the afternoon called at Tammany Hall with Henry J. Schmidt and a delegation. They were immediately shown into the consultation closet, where they remained with John C. Sheehan a quarter of an hour.

They asked that the Liberal Sunday Societies be given the selection of three Assemblymen, and that Tammany indorse Otto Kempner, the Liberal League candidate for the Senate in the Eleventh Senatorial District, where Timothy D. Sullivan is Tammany's candidate. They were told that this would not be done, but they were offered one or two Assemblymen.

Dr. Freiderich said afterward that they had come too late. He said that his friends did not want anything to do with the fusion ticket, and that it might be that a third ticket would be put in the field. The delegation was not at all pleased with the result of its visit.

Afterward it was ascertained that the offer had been made by Tammany to nominate Otto Kempner for the Assembly in the Tenth District. It is very likely that this will be done.

Kempner last year wrote a "Life of Richard Croker," which was a vicious and bitter attack upon the Tammany leader. Politics, however, is noted for its lightning changes.

Ex-Police Inspector Williams was a caller at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. He said he was passing, and had just dropped in.

"Are you going to join the organization?" he was asked. "Oh, no!" he replied. "Not yet."

O'BRIENITES AND STECKLERITES.

The First Name a Full Ticket, the Others Seeking for a Combination.

The action of the Republicans in only recognizing the State Democracy in the make-up of the union ticket left the Steckler and O'Brien organizations high and dry. The Stecklers refused yesterday to say what they were going to do about it. They will hold their County Convention in Cooper Union to-night, and will then take the public into their confidence.

The O'Brienites sent committees flying in every direction yesterday to see what could be done toward nominating a third ticket. So great was their consternation that they also sent a committee to Tammany Hall to seek shelter there.

It was said by a person in authority at Tammany Hall yesterday that the O'Brienites would support the Tammany ticket. If this turns out to be true it will be very funny, for ex-Sheriff O'Brien's organization is the Anti-Tammany Democracy, and O'Brien himself is the most virulent enemy Richard Croker has in this city. As long as Mr. Croker is able to wield power in Tammany, no concessions will be made to O'Brien, and there are plenty of men in the organization who say that nothing would be gained by his support.

While one of the O'Brien committees was trying to make a dicker with Tammany, other committees were sounding the German-Americans and the Stecklers on the possibility of nominating a third ticket.

One committee was appointed to confer with any and all organizations. Its members were John J. Murphy, A. J. Carson, John D. Campbell, and John Doyle. Some of these men saw the Tammany leaders.

James A. Moorehead, Secretary of the O'Brienites, said that the majority of the Nominating Committee of the Republicans was in favor of giving recognition to the O'Brienites.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy met last night at the St. Cloud Hotel to receive the reports of the committees that had been sent out during the day.

From what could be learned the committee that waited upon the Stecklerites was received very favorably, but the leaders of that organization would not give a decided answer until after their party had had a conference to-night. The committee that called on the German-American Reform Union saw Otto Kempner, and he told them that he would give them an answer to-day by noon. What the other committee reported could not be ascertained.

While the committees were in session Chairman Brennan appointed a sub-committee, with Andrew J. Carson as Chairman, to prepare and submit to the committee a conditional ticket of nominees for the different offices. After conferring for several hours, the committee submitted the following county ticket:

County Clerk—James O'Brien.
Register—Otto Kempner.
For Supreme Court Judges—Augustus S. Hutchins, Myer C. Isaacs, Alfred Steckler.
For General Sessions Judges—James M. Brady and Frederick House.
For City Court Judges—Theophilus B. Steele, Alfred F. Acker, and Alexander Newburger.

The committee's report was received with cheers, and it was decided to take no further action on the nominees before the latter part of the week.

Charles Steckler, the leader of the Independent County Organization, or Stecklerites, said yesterday:

"When I learned that there was opposition to the nomination of Alfred Steckler for the Supreme Court before the Republican Nominating Committee, I went before that committee and said that if one objection to my brother's record could be made we would at once withdraw his name. Not a single criticism of his record was or could be made.

"It was a clear, cold case of throwdown. Charles Stewart Smith has no business to interfere in such matters. He is a resident of Stamford, Conn. He has been in Europe all Summer, and as soon as he returned he took it upon himself to dictate politics in this city. It is now a fight of the classes against the masses.

"The Independent County Organization is stronger than any of the other independent organizations. The State Democracy is merely a paper organization. It has some high-sunding names, and the Chamber of Commerce gentlemen were evidently impressed with some of these high-sounding names, but they failed to recognize where were the great masses of the vote. I cannot say what we shall do until our convention meets to-night."

A politician noted for his veracity said that he saw Charles Steckler, Alfred Steckler, and Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger coming out of the basement of 111 Broadway yesterday forenoon. Mr. Croker's office is there. It was said at Tammany Hall, however, that the Stecklers had not been heard from.

AGAINST OPEN SALOONS SUNDAY

Church Temperance Society Opposed to Changing the Excise Law—Police Commissioners Commended.

At a meeting of the Church Temperance Society yesterday, a committee which was appointed early in the Summer for the purpose of looking into the question of enforcing the excise law on Sundays submitted its report. The committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. C. D'W. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, Chairman; Gen. Wager Swayne, ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church; the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew of St. Bartholomew's Church, and Robert Graham, General Secretary of the society.

The report, which was a long and exhaustive document, was read by Dr. Bridgman. It reviewed the condition of affairs which has existed in this city since last May, with relation to the enforcement of the excise law, and the resistance which has been offered to such enforcement by the advocates of more laws regarding Sunday observance. The substance of the paper was embodied in the following resolutions, which were adopted after a full discussion:

We heartily commend the action of the Police Commissioners of this city in their strong endeavors to enforce the Sunday excise law, and will co-operate with them and with all policemen and Magistrates in the accomplishment of the desired end.

That, on behalf of workingmen and workingwomen, whose rest day is threatened, and for the morality and prosperity and peace of the people at large, we solemnly protest against any such change in our excise laws as would favor the drink traffic, and will resist to the utmost every attempt to give legal authority for the opening of saloons, or for the selling, under any form or guise, of intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

It was voted to have the entire report printed, as well as the recent sermons of the Rev. Drs. Huntington and Satterlee upon the same subject, and have copies circulated through the State as campaign documents.

Another interesting report submitted to the consideration of the society was that of a sub-committee appointed to actively cooperate with the police in assisting them in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law. At the time this work was undertaken it was decided to call for volunteers who would patrol the streets Sundays and report to the police Captain in charge of the precinct in which the plan was to be operated such violations of law as might come to their notice. The section of the city chosen for the carrying out of this plan was the Eighteenth Police Precinct, with its station in East Twenty-second Street, in which Calvary Parish is situated. The matter was submitted to Commissioner Roosevelt, and met with his hearty approval.

The volunteers all belonged to Calvary Branch of the Church Temperance Society. They begar their labors Aug. 11, and have continued every Sunday since then. The volunteers were carefully instructed as to the methods they should adopt in fulfilling their tasks. They were forbidden to enter saloons for the purpose of buying liquor, but were ordered to watch carefully any suspected place. If they were satisfied the law was being violated, the one who so concluded was directed to inform another, and then he was to make a personal examination on his own account. If the second watcher was also satisfied, the Captain of the precinct was to be notified of the fact, together with the name of the saloon keeper and the exact number and location of the saloon. In case the Captain did not pay attention to the information thus gained, a report was to be made to President Roosevelt.

The report set forth that the workers had been most successful in their efforts to discover violations of law, and that the Captain of the precinct—Elbert O. Smith—had accepted the information tendered to him, and had acted upon it promptly. The report urged that the same system be continued for the present.

How to Get There In a Hurry.

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IN 30 SECONDS.

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18 Cortlandt St.

THE HACKENSACK BURGLARS

An Account of Their Exploits on Monday Night in the Peaceful Residences of the New-Jersey Town.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 8.—It was stated here to-night on the very best of authority that the burglars who have been visiting in this city all the Summer, and have taken such a liking to the place that they are still here, are going to call on the Improvement Commissioners and ask them what they mean by threatening to call out the militia to drive them out of the town. The burglars feel that they have rights which the residents of this place are bound to respect, and they propose to see that they are respected.

The first place called at by the burglars early this morning was the residence of John Dunlop, on the heights. Having heard of the visits of the burglars to other houses Mr. Dunlop took extra precautions last night and put several additional bolts on his doors. When he retired he put a double-barreled shotgun, loaded to the muzzle, alongside of his bed and determined to put another stranger's face in heaven in case any burglars called. Mr. Dunlop then calmly went to sleep. When he awoke this morning he looked for his trusty shotgun. It was gone. He looked for his trousers. They were gone, too. He looked for his vest. It was gone. So also was the gold watch which dangled from the pocket of it. That watch was worth $160. Rumor has it that one of the men who called at Mr. Dunlop's house early this morning was seen hunting in the woods with a shotgun this afternoon, while another man walked down to the station with a gold watch and chain in his hand. He said that he was a little short of money, and was going down to New-York to get $50 on it.

After leaving Mr. Dunlop's house, the burglars went across the street, diagonally, and thought they would make a call on Mrs. L. H. Pratt, whose husband, a traveling man, is just now in the West. Mrs. Pratt had with her in the house as a guest Miss Abbie Berdan of Elizabeth. Miss Berdan had a gold watch and chain when she went to the house. She hasn't got them now. The burglars saw the ladies taking their promenade yesterday afternoon, and, supposing that they were tired from a long walk, they were going to leave the house quietly and peaceably, when Mrs. Pratt awoke. She saw one of the callers, and looked at him very sharply. He left the house and walked leisurely down the street. When he had got about half a mile away from the house Mrs. Pratt concluded that he was one of the burglars, and screamed. Nobody heard her, as the Chief and Captain of Police were about ten miles away examining some peculiar footprints which they found in the woods several days ago.

Dr. Adams, whose house was entered several nights ago and the doctor separated from his gold watch and chain, is said to have recovered the chronometer. It was found in Uncle Simpson's, on the Bowery, New-York, where it had been left for safe-keeping and a little change amounting to $25.

MADDEN IS GLEASON'S RIVAL

Jefferson Democrats of Long Island City Refuse to Indorse the Candidate of the Republicans.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 8.—It took the Jefferson Democracy three hours to-day to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The delay was not due to a scarcity of candidates, but to the desire of some of the parties interested to secure the nomination by the convention of Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, the Republican candidate for Mayor.

It was argued that the only way to make certain of defeating ex-Mayor Gleason was for the faction to combine with the Republicans and put a union ticket in the field. The friends of Assemblyman John P. Madden were too numerous to allow of the plan being carried out, and he was chosen by the convention by acclamation.

There were some peculiar things about the convention. Mr. Madden was nominated by Thomas C. Kadien, who was City Clerk under Mayor Gleason, and the nomination was seconded by Matthew J. Smith, who was read out of the Gleason faction two years ago.

Just after the delegates assembled in the hall some one present shouted for cheers for P. J. Gleason. The call was not responded to, and, as nothing more was heard of the Gleasonite, it was supposed that he had gone out through a convenient window.

When Candidate Madden appeared before the convention, he received an ovation. In accepting the nomination he said he would be glad to take up ex-Mayor Gleason's challenge to discuss the issues of the campaign from the same platform. He told of his victory over Gleason in the Assembly contest last year, and took unto himself the honor of having had Gleason and his followers put out of the Democratic State Convention. Each time Mr. Madden told of a victory over Gleason the convention cheered. The remainder of the ticket nominated was:

For Supervisor—HENRY C. KORFMANN.
For Aldermen at Large—FREDERICK BOWLEY and JOHN RATJEN.
For Overseer of the Poor—JOHN BANNON.
For City Constable—CONRAD DIETSTEL.
For Game Constable—JOSEPH STADOVINK.

Now that each of the Democratic factions and the Republicans have nominated their city tickets, the campaign may be said to have fairly started. It promises to be a lively one, and decidedly personal. Ex-Mayor Gleason said to-night that both the other tickets pleased him. He feels confident of coming out ahead in the race.

As Woman is the Burden Bearer

the world over—she should economize her time and strength.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

helps her do just this and yet do all her work as it should be done. It lets the sunshine of leisure enter the household and drives away the gloom of drudgery. All grocers sell GOLD DUST in large pkgs. Price 25c.

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BOARDS OF INQUISITORS

Registration Clerks in Search of Personal Deformities.

COMICAL INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

New Law Provokes Profanity—Voters Object to Having Peculiar Noses, Warts, Wigs, &c., Made Matters of Record.

One of the new provisions of the election law, that part of Chapter 1,034 of the Laws of 1895 which provides that in the registration books there shall be columns for "Personal Description," was generally regarded yesterday as an encroachment on self-respect and personal liberty, and offensive.

This enactment compels the election officers to have in the books in which voters are recorded as registering six columns, which shall record: "Age," "Height," "Weight," "Color of Hair," "Visible Marks on Face, or Other Deformities," and "Peculiarities of Voice," and the law in regard to these columns says:

Under the column of "Personal Description" a statement containing his approximate age, height, and weight, the color of his hair, visible marks on the face and other distinguishing deformities of any kind, or peculiarities of voice.

The intent of the law was evidently that the officers of election should take mental snap shots at applicants for registration and quietly record their characteristics of identity, and not that such officers should vex or humiliate touchy or sensitive persons with interrogatories very similar to those which the desk officer at a police station employ when recording a prisoner on the blotter.

Whether intuitively or by direction the election officers yesterday ignored the intent of the law, and were unnecessarily inquisitive, could not be learned, but in every election district visited by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, those applying for registration were at least asked their age, height, and weight. In some instances they were asked the color of their hair and facial peculiarities, and disfigurements were minutely inquired into, so that those who either ridiculed the law as absurd or denounced it as verging on the inquisitorial were many.

"What are we coming to next?" asked a voter of more than ordinary intelligence after leaving the street voting booth built at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Morningside Park East, for the Forty-seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. "If this goes much further, voters will have to identify themselves in 'Pudd'nhead Wilson' fashion; or in each polling place there'll be a disrobing room and an expert in the French system of registering criminals. Anyway, what's the use of asking about age, height, and weight? The election officers have to take the word of the voter, if they question, and if they don't they are bound to make bad guessers. Such a law can easily be evaded. With such a system, substitution is easier than ever. And weight? Have you ever tried to win at a hog-guessing match? If you have, you know how far you can go astray on weight. The hair item is ridiculous, as twenty repeaters could be dyed alike, and both voice and warts or other blemishes can be counterfeited."

So far as could be ascertained no voter was rejected yesterday for refusing to answer the "personal description" questions. While the generally erroneous opinion of all election officers who were asked was that failure to so answer would disfranchise, nevertheless there were abundant instances of rebellion against such catechising. Some voters regarded the questions as impertinent, others as unnecessary, and a few as insulting.

"It's odd," remarked a policeman on duty in a polling place in a busy neighborhood, that a man finds out all of a sudden that he has a great deal to learn. I thought that reluctance to tell age was wholly a woman's characteristic. I was mistaken. I've been to-day and watched the registration, and there was hardly a man over forty-five but hesitated when asked 'How old are you?' One old fellow, who was quite a beau and over seventy, and whose hair and whiskers were dyed, blushed and looked like an old maid before he classed himself as 'a young fellow' of fifty. And the 'beans' as we call those with big waists. I bet that half a dozen heavy weights that came reduced themselves on the books."

"I've been watching all day," he said, "for a very touchy old fellow who has a 'bugle' that's one of the curiosities of this city. His nose is an extraordinary one, just like one of those big, red strawberries. And although he's a busybody and always around, he flares up when folks stare at him, although it's next to impossible not to notice him. He always votes, and I'll bet he's itching to register. But he may know the new wrinkle, and keep away. If he don't, and goes before the board and they ask him about that 'beak,' there'll be music, for he once caned a boy for calling him 'Torchlight.'"

Possibly the officers of election for the Tenth Election District of the First Assembly District recorded more peculiarities in the "Personal Description" columns than those of any other board. One voter can be identified by the loss of an arm; another had but one leg. Then a very huffy German resented inquiry about a wart on his nose, and he had hardly left before another voter of the same nationality entered to be questioned about a nose of extraordinary effulgence and rubicundity. He entered violent protest against the organ "going on dose boo-ooks." There were a dozen voters who objected to "Personal Description" questions, and one who acknowledged that he was eighty-five, but whose hair and goatee were raven, was entered elaborately and his locks were described as "black." No entry as to wigs was discovered.

It is likely that at the next registration, Oct. 16, the officers of the boards will have been instructed to make their entries in the "Personal Description" columns strictly from observation.

FIGURES OF THE FIRST DAY.

Yesterday's Registration Compared to That of Other Years.

The following is the result of the registration yesterday in this city in thirty-five of the Assembly districts and part of the Twenty-second Senate District. Owing to an increase of six districts this year, and consequent changes in geography and population, the comparison of the registration yesterday with that of former years in parallel columns would be misleading:

Assembly District.	First Day 1895.	Assembly District.	First Day 1895.
First	1,436	Twentieth	2,430
Second	1,955	Twenty-first	3,572
Third	2,363	Twenty-second	2,533
Fourth	2,131	Twenty-third	3,179
Fifth	2,458	Twenty-fourth	2,136
Sixth	2,113	Twenty-fifth	2,019
Seventh	2,549	Twenty-sixth	2,056
Eighth	1,314	Twenty-seventh	2,031
Ninth	2,594	Twenty-eighth	2,639
Tenth	2,343	Twenty-ninth	2,417
Eleventh	2,212	Thirtieth	2,948
Twelfth	1,803	Thirty-first	3,451
Thirteenth	2,286	Thirty-second	2,906
Fourteenth	2,572	Thirty-third	2,708
Fifteenth	2,436	Thirty-fourth	4,512
Sixteenth	2,355	Thirty-fifth	4,140
Seventeenth	2,313	Annexed District.	848
Eighteenth	2,491		
Nineteenth	2,441	Total	89,107

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.

1894	102,906	1891	70,147
1893	68,994	1890	65,763
1892	92,644		

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

1872*	140,010	1884*	240,906
1875	123,878	1885	215,898
1874	146,218	1886	255,974
1875	144,828	1887	233,436
1876*	182,964	1888*	286,570
1877	143,615	1889	218,808
1878	168,914	1890	245,164
1879	167,837	1891	261,917
1880*	216,729	1892*	309,840
1881	170,419	1893	285,908
1882	196,182	1894	308,511
1883	182,351		

*Presidential years.

The remaining days of registration are Oct. 16, 25, and 26.

BROOKLYN VOTERS ANNOYED.

Many Old Residents Refuse to Answer the Questions of Registers.

The new registry law was put into practice in Brooklyn yesterday, and its operation was found to be not at all pleasing to the voters. In many instances voters declared that they had been insulted by the registers asking what they said were impertinent questions.

Several citizens said that questions were asked for the purpose of annoying them, rather than for the purpose of making a record for identification.

Lifelong residents of Brooklyn who had for years registered and voted and who were known in their respective districts were greatly chagrined when the registers asked them their height, weight, color of hair, &c.

"Have you any physical disability?" asked one register of a lifelong resident of the Twenty-third Ward.

"You have a pair of eyes," was the retort; "why don't you use them?"

"I'm not here for that purpose," said the register.

"Neither am I," replied the disgusted resident.

"It's a great law," said another voter, "but it is no good for me, and rather than publish to the world any little physical defect that I may have I'll not vote."

"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin registered at 106 Livingston Street. He gave his name, age, and residence, said he was about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighed 180 pounds, and had gray hair.

He was not asked whether he had any physical defects, as the two registers seemed to be afraid to ask him any questions, beyond those that had been asked for years.

"Why," said a well-known resident of Brooklyn to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "this identification law was the creation of Republicans, but it will have a tendency to make Democratic voters. It seems a pity to see old residents of this city taking off their hats to registers, to show the color of their hair. It is shameful that they should be interrogated as to whether they have moles on their cheeks, whether they have lop eyes, or whether a piece of their ears is gone. It's not right, and the registers ask very impertinent questions."

"I'm fifty-three years old, 53 years in the State, 53 years in the county, and 53 years in the district," said a resident of South Brooklyn to a register yesterday.

"We don't be here to have fun made by us," said the illiterate register.

"If you would learn to speak the English language instead of insulting people, it would be better business for you," said the now angry voter, and he left the registry booth rather than undergo the annoying remarks of the register.

"I've one gray eye, and the other eye I haven't got, and my nose is broken," said one voter. "Is that identification enough? If it isn't, you may put down that I've got no hair, but wear a wig. I was in a boiler explosion."

The civil service register threw his pen down in disgust, and said he would not put down all that, as it was not necessary.

"But it will identify me," said the voter, as he left the place, smiling and winking the eye that he had not lost.

	First Day	First Day	First Day	First Day
Ward.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	1,337	1,997	1,492	1,914
Second	506	765	862	879
Third	1,287	1,654	1,614	1,733
Fourth	879	1,184	950	998
Fifth	1,094	1,635	1,749	1,606
Sixth	2,216	2,914	2,168	2,609
Seventh	2,663	3,577	3,081	3,567
Eighth	2,074	2,552	1,941	2,450
Ninth	2,558	3,031	3,001	2,985
Tenth	2,545	3,021	3,070	2,928
Eleventh	1,440	1,997	1,826	1,987
Twelfth	1,598	1,954	1,716	1,828
Thirteenth	1,659	2,031	1,850	1,840
Fourteenth	1,539	1,947	1,898	1,722
Fifteenth	1,825	2,495	2,282	2,378
Sixteenth	1,791	2,385	2,078	2,460
Seventeenth	3,235	3,860	3,000	3,459
Eighteenth	1,636	1,454	1,173	1,582
Nineteenth	2,365	2,926	2,457	2,827
Twentieth	1,819	2,504	2,177	2,564
Twenty-first	3,265	4,140	3,612	3,929
Twenty-second	3,540	4,309	3,537	3,859
Twenty-third	4,204	5,279	4,296	4,939
Twenty-fourth	1,410	1,751	1,324	1,474
Twenty-fifth	2,546	2,957	2,835	2,450
Twenty-sixth	2,394	2,861	2,338	2,457
Twenty-seventh	1,836	1,996	1,672	1,833
Twenty-eighth	3,268	3,847	2,893	2,906
*Twenty-ninth	955	1,236	....	....
†Thirtieth	656	946	....	....
‡Thirty-first	648	951	....	....
Total	60,586	76,146	62,368	67,733

*Flatbush. †New-Utrecht. ‡Gravesend.

THE GENTLEMANLY CONDUCTOR

He Tells of Some of His Experiences on a Horse-car Line—How He Disposes of Pennies Given Him by Women.

"I can change it, and I could change a five-dollar bill, if necessary," said the conductor on one of the horse car lines the other evening. He was a gentlemanly looking man, and wore a light overcoat over his uniform.

There were only two passengers in the car, and one of them had tendered him a bill and an apology for not giving him small change.

"I won't change a large bill very often," he went on, "for it takes too much time."

"Pennies? Yes I get a great many of them, mostly from women. Sometimes I get them from one woman and hand them over in change to the next woman. But I don't like to give pennies in change, and don't do it often. I can generally get rid of the pennies by disposing of them to newsboys.

"The other night I got 55 cents in pennies on one uptown trip. There were a great many women on the car who had been shopping, and I suppose they got pennies in change when they made this, that, and the other purchase, and then turned them over to me. I have a special pocket for them, and when I got home I asked a butcher who boards where I do if he didn't want some change.

"'Pennies?' he asked. When I said 'Yes,' he was very glad to get them.

"Now, I like nickles. They are good and clean, and you know just what you are getting.

"No, I never have any trouble on my car. This is a very nice line. From Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street, a very nice class of people travel over the road, from the middle class up. I don't have much trouble with drunken men. Once in a while I get one. I ask him where he is going to get out, and when we get to the place I shake him up and get him off. If you manage well, you can make him think he is having his own way when he is doing just what you want him to.

"If I can't do anything with a man, I call a policeman and have him take the unruly passenger off. But I don't like to do that. If you treat a man like a gentleman, he is pretty apt to behave himself.

"I had a family of five persons get on my car once, and I had a great mind not to carry them because of their luggage. But I concluded not to put them off, for they had transfer tickets. The man had his bed done up in a big bundle, and the wife had a child on one arm and a big basket on the other. Their luggage pretty nearly filled the front platform.

"I suppose, on some of the lines conductors have a rough time once in a while, but this is a very nice line. Good night, Sir!"

Deputy United States Marshal Arrested.

Deputy United States Marshal Daniel Hurley, who lives at 875 First Avenue, was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night, charged with being drunk and disorderly. Hurley was on a Second Avenue elevated train, north bound, at 7:30, and began to act in a disorderly manner.

When the train was between the Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Street stations Hurley sprang from his seat, gave the bell cord a jerk, and brought the train to a standstill. Considerable excitement among the passengers attended his actions. Hurley was bailed out later in the evening, and will appear in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Cut His Wrist and Bled to Death.

Charles Meytroff, a shirt cutter, cut his left wrist some time yesterday afternoon, and bled to death. He, with his two sons, lived on the first floor of 441 East Sixteenth Street.

WEDDING SILVER.

Our stock now presents the products of our works prepared for this Fall.

While the individuality of our designs and the superior workmanship of each piece is maintained, the prices will be found more inviting than any we have offered.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MACKIN'S PLACE YET OPEN

Continued from Page 1.

of New-York, General Term, Fourth Department, an affidavit was presented which settles this matter. The affidavit began as follows:

I, Palmer M. Wood, being duly sworn, say that I am the committee of the person and estate of W. J. Tower, a lunatic; that the annexed inventory and accounts contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full and true statement of all my receipts and disbursements on account of said lunatic, &c., &c.

This affidavit is duly signed, and was sworn to before J. H. J. Watkins, Justice of the Peace.

The occasion of the affidavit was this: Samuel Earl, a brother of Judge Earl of the Court of Appeals, as attorney for Mrs. Tower, brought an action against Wood to secure his removal from the committeeship in charge of W. J. Tower and his property. Various charges were made, but Mr. Wood fought them successfully, and was not removed, and that is how it came about that this year he is the lessor of the Tower farm, where "Tony" Mackin has his "place."

In the course of the proceedings brought by Mr. Earl, Mr. Wood deposed that he leased this farm from year to year, and the annual rental was then $250, the tenant to pay school and road taxes. The farm was estimated to be worth about $5,000 or $6,000.

Mr. Miller's Lieutenant.

Mr. Wood has been prominent in politics during the last fifteen years, or thereabouts. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors about 1880, and after that was County Clerk for two or three terms of three years each. He was originally one of the Stalwarts in the Republican ranks, so it is said, but since the lines which divided the Stalwarts and Half-breeds have been obliterated, has been the chief lieutenant of Mr. Miller.

His activity has not ceased, and this year, when the series of conferences between the Miller men from Herkimer and the Platt men from Otsego were held in Albany to determine a basis of representation in this Senatorial district, it was he who made the preliminary arrangements. He has been counted a skillful politician, and is sometimes spoken of as "Boss" Wood. He is familiarly known as "Palm" Wood.

"How long has Tony Machin been in charge of 'the Farm'?" a TIMES correspondent asked of a man about town.

"I should say a couple or three years," he replied. "I don't remember just how long. Before he came the place was kept by Ad Bellinger and Homer Caswell, who made about the same kind of a resort of it."

"Have the police ever interfered with it?"

"No; they have no jurisdiction. It is situated just outside the village line. The county authorities are the responsible parties."

The present District Attorney is A. D. Richardson, a Miller Republican. He came into office only last January, succeeding I. R. Defendorf, who is now the Republican candidate for Surrogate and County Judge.

The Authorities Idle.

Some time ago citizens of this village discussed the question whether or not an action could not be brought against the lessor of "Tony's" farm. Nothing ever came of it, and the county authorities have never felt called on to act in the matter.

On the same Sunday that a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent visited "Tony" Machin's, he bought whisky over the bar at a hotel on the main street of Herkimer.

The Police Commissioners have not seen fit to emulate Commissioner Roosevelt. There is no Roosevelt in the board, which is composed of four members.

This board is known as the Board of Fire and Police. Its members are:

Henry Churchill, Republican, Chairman.
C. R. Snell, Republican.
Lewis Turner, Democrat.
Thomas H. Manion, Democrat.

A Family Affair.

There is an interesting little family coterie of which a word might be said. Chairman Henry Churchill is a brother-in-law of Warner Miller. He is a man of high character, and is spoken of in terms of the greatest respect. If Brother Miller has ever taken advantage of the close relationship to urge him to adopt the rôle of Roosevelt in the "maintenance" or "enforcement" of the law, and he has followed the advice, it was a day when "Homer was nodding" that THE TIMES's correspondent bought the whisky in Herkimer.

Commissioner Thomas H. Manion is a Democrat, and a brother of "Bart" Manion, who has been spoken of as one of Mr. Miller's lieutenants. The last named is a liquor dealer—one of the most prosperous-looking places in the town, a stone's throw from the railroad station, being owned in part by him.

There is still a third member of the Manion family who is prominent in the village, and he is John T. Manion, a cousin of Police Commissioner Thomas H. and of Miller's lieutenant, "Bart." John T. is Chief of Police of Herkimer. Nobody knows how many times, in the family circle, Cousin Bartlett, who is a liquor dealer, or Cousin Thomas, who is a Police Commissioner, have exhorted the Chief to close the side doors Sunday. A Chief of Police sometimes may not listen to exhortation, anyhow.

The following appeared in The Herkimer County News:

Hypocrisy.

"Editors News: I have been interested in reading an article in Monday's NEW-YORK TIMES on the observance of the Sunday excise law in Herkimer County, and the correspondent's description of the well-known disreputable resort of Tony Machin's, near Herkimer. But one fact was omitted, and that is that Palmer M. Wood is the lessor of Machin's place, and, as committee of the Tower estate, he controls the place. Mr. Wood is Warner Miller's first lieutenant, and holds an office at Albany. The hypocrisy of Miller and his supporters on this excise business is disgusting."

SMITH LENT FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

Mills Was Not a Candidate in the Westchester Republican Convention.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the County of Westchester held their County Convention to-day in St. John's Hall. Two hundred and one delegates were present.

Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers was chosen Chairman. For the office of County Judge two names were proposed—Smith Lent of Sing Sing and John H. Clapp of Port Chester.

Several towns cast their votes for

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher Jr. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Measure for Measure.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Herrmann. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—The Battle of the Butterflies.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—Der Fritzenbauer.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	58	60	61
6 A. M.	57	60	61
9 A. M.	64	54	57
12 M.	69	52	54
4 P. M.	71	51	55
6 P. M.	71	53	55
9 P. M.	68	47	49
12 P. M.	65	46	47

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....54.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....52.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....65.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....59.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A SCRATCHER'S YEAR.

The Committee of Fifty ate its leek without much swearing yesterday. The Rev. Dr. PARKHURST couldn't trust himself, so he fled to Brooklyn and passed the day among the Christian Endeavorers. The Good Government men, sorely perplexed between duty and expediency, decided to stand their ground for principle. The Germans spent the day in vain efforts to determine how best to baffle the Puritan ROOSEVELT. Nobody but Mr. LAUTERBACH and Mr. FAIRCHILD appeared to be perfectly content.

Mr. HEWITT's very practical speech seems to have turned the scale in favor of indorsement at the meeting of the Committee of Fifty.

There was a brave attempt to show that the fusion nominees are good men. But everybody felt that, with two or three exceptions, they are a common lot, while the manner of their nomination was a little too disreputable to be talked of openly. Mr. BEAMAN saved the ship. Had he withdrawn his shining name, the Fifty would have collapsed and fusion would have been put on the road as an exclusively Lauterbach-Fairchild combination. But Mr. BEAMAN did not withdraw, and Mr. HEWITT pointed out that as the sole business in hand was to beat Tammany any sort of club would answer. So the fusion ticket was indorsed and the members of the Committee of Fifty went their ways feeling that if they had not done well, they had done the best they could.

That feeling was not justified. The committee has done neither well nor the best it could. It made the fatal mistake of permitting Mr. LAUTERBACH to dominate its negotiations with the Republican machine. He did the talking, he dictated terms, he flung the Odell ultimatum under the table, and in the end he shut them up to a choice between ratifying the "deal" he had made with Mr. FAIRCHILD or going out of business altogether. There was need of a strong hand and a strong voice in the Committee of Fifty.

Unfortunately for the purpose which Mr. HEWITT declared to be the chief one with which the committee had to concern itself, the defeat of Tammany, the fusion ticket commands neither enthusiasm nor respect. Too many of the candidates are mere politicians seeking a place and willing to serve their party or faction bosses precisely as Tammany placemen serve theirs. The list of the Committee of Fifty contains many of the greatest names in New-York, the fusion ticket some of the smallest. The contrast is too marked. Not even this distinguished parentage could confer distinction on such a scrawny babe. Besides, the brat is a scandalously perfect image of LAUTERBACH.

The Good Government Clubs, in deciding to support their own ticket, have taken precisely the course that most sensible friends of good government will take. Any intelligent voter can make up his own ticket when the names are all before him on the ballot. It will be a good year for scratchers. From present indications the vote will be much closer than last year, which would be a misfortune to the good government cause, a very serious misfortune if Tammany should prevail even by a small majority. Defeat, in a struggle for principle with nominees honestly put forward as nonpartisans, would involve neither discredit nor discouragement. To be beaten on a deal and dicker ticket is quite a different matter.

Democrats can have little satisfaction in this contest. To beat Tammany in an honest way, to give it a drubbing that would make an end of its corrupt and unteachable leaders and clear the way for men of brains and character to organize the Democratic Party in this city would be an enterprise in which countless New-York Democrats would gladly engage. But when the beating of Tammany is subordinated to an effort to intrench PLATT and to find paying employment for a few hungry State Democracy men their ardor is chilled, and they naturally conclude that the present situation would never have been created if the most earnest and the wisest friends of good government had considered this an important election. The opportunity has been missed. The best that the well-advised friends of non-partisan Municipal government can do is to make up their own fusion ticket in the polling booth.

DISHONEST AND TRICKY.

Whatever may be said or claimed for the "fusion" ticket as a ticket, the Republican County Convention displayed a violently partisan spirit in all its proceedings, and the party which it represented will claim it is a party victory if the ticket is elected. So much may as well be recognized before the election as afterward. The platform was a partisan document of the regulation type, except the declarations on the excise question, which were accepted from the State Democracy as a dishonest and tricky device to catch votes for the ticket not of the "fusion" ticket but of the Republican Party of the State.

The rank dishonesty of such declarations in the middle of the partisan platform of a Republican County Convention is made palpable by its absolute contradiction of the platform of the State Convention of the same party. Legislation on the excise question must be State legislation. It must be accomplished at Albany and not in this city, and by a body representing the constituencies of the whole State. The dickering politicians of the County Convention understood this well enough, and they knew what the declaration of the State Convention meant as to the future action of the Republican Party on this question at Albany. Knowing this, they made a bargain accepting the Democratic plank for their platform and accepting it directly from a Democratic organization, in return for votes to be inveigled to their support. They made the bargain knowing that they had no power to carry it out and feeling sure it never would be carried out by their party. It was a deliberate scheme to secure Democratic and independent votes for the Republican ticket, and to cheat the voters from whom they came. If anybody can conceive it to be based on good faith so far as city voters are concerned, the only alternative is to regard it as a base fraud upon Republican voters in the country, who accept the declaration of the State platform as the true party doctrine.

But it is not the country voters who will be betrayed, and the Lauterbach politicians know it. They hold out their excise plank as a bait to city voters—State Democrats, German-Americans, Good Government Club people—to lure them not only to the fusion ticket, but to the aid of the Platt party in the State in order to give it control of the Legislature. Suppose the scheme works and the Legislature is Republican, who will control its action on the excise question, on local option, and on Sunday laws, a handful of Republican members from this city and Brooklyn and Buffalo, or the great majority of the Republican members from the State, who accept the Warner Miller declaration in good faith and propose to abide by it? What is to be done by the majority in the Legislature on the excise question and on the Sunday question will be determined by caucus, and a party question will be made of it by men standing squarely on the party platform adopted at Saratoga and putting more conscience and uncompromising zeal into their action upon this subject than upon any other that could be brought before them.

Any man, Democrat or Republican, German or native American, who is deluded into voting for the Republican legislative ticket by this excise plank, when he would not otherwise vote for it, must be a very simple person, and he will surely find himself disappointed next Winter, if he helps to make the Legislature Republican, for no Republican Legislature will pass a law in harmony with this plank. It could not, after the adoption of the Warner Miller doctrine at Saratoga, without a stultification of the party and a loss of strength where alone it has strength.

This excise plank is meant to catch city votes without losing country votes. It is dishonest to the party in the State, it is a delusive sop to the party in the city, it is a snare for opponents of the party, and if it accomplishes its object the rural Republicans will have their way at Albany and the victims of the sharp practice will rage in vain.

A LAME REPLY.

Register LEVY, in his reply to the "criticisms and insinuations" of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, succeeds in showing that in some points that was an unfair and one-sided document, but it is a very lame reply nevertheless. Neither the Commissioners nor the Register make clear the comparison between the expenses of the office now and several years ago, and it is not evident that there has been either improvement or the reverse. The Commissioners were unfair in making comparisons under the fee system and the salary system without indicating changes of method that accounted for most of the difference.

As Mr. LEVY says, the statement of the report regarding the increase in the number of employés is "misleading," but he makes no effective answer to the charge that much of the apparent increase is unnecessary. He simply denies that too many persons are employed or that he neglects his own duty, but there are specific statements of absences, of negligence and idleness, which he does not meet. In regard to errors in indexing titles, he says that they "originated, generally speaking, in the offices of the lawyers in whose behalf the deeds were indexed," but, in giving the inordinate number of these errors, the Commissioners said that they were "ascertained" to have been made by employés of the office and were "exclusive of those made by attorneys and others."

The Register does not satisfactorily explain or successfully deny the allegations about the small amount and imperfect character of the work performed by many persons employed under him. He shows that the Commissioners of Accounts conveyed an exaggerated impression regarding the expense and the imperfection of the copying done in his office, but the impression remains that the work is badly done and costly beyond all reason. The general statement that clerks and copyists are capable, honest, and faithful is a poor answer to the evidence furnished by the Commissioners of their unfitness and of antecedents of many of them which prove an utter lack of qualifications. The Register's Office illustrates the effect of managing a public office under the spoils system, and Mr. LEVY fails utterly in his effort to gloss it over.

TRAIN SPEED FROM THIS CITY.

Having obtained control of the New-England Road, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will now proceed to improve its Air Line Division—the road from New-Haven to Willimantic—and it is announced that there will be a new train between this city and Boston, going by way of this Air Line and covering the distance in five hours. The route this train will follow lies over the New-England Company's track between Willimantic and Boston. The New-Haven Company now owns two distinct lines from New-Haven to Boston, and uses a third route—by way of Springfield—in conjunction with the Boston and Albany Company. The Air Line route is the shortest of the three, but it is a single-track road and parts of it are not in the best condition.

The New-Haven Company now has one train which makes the run between this city and Boston in five hours—the train leaving each terminus at 10 A. M. and following the Shore Line route. This is a faster train than the projected Air Line express will be, because the distance by way of Providence is greater. The distances of the three routes now in use are as follows: Air Line, 213.23 miles; Shore Line, 232.20; Springfield, 234.73. The best time now made for the entire distance is 46.44 miles per hour, (Shore Line Limited,) and this train covers the distance between this city and New-Haven at the rate of 48.82 miles per hour. The greatest speed by way of Springfield, for the full distance, is 39.12 miles per hour. The average for the new train on the Air Line route will be 42.64. This train will not stop at New-Haven.

These figures suggest a comparison between the rates of speed on trains going to Boston and the speed attained by trains leaving this city for the North and West. Easily at the head, of course, stands the Empire State Express of the New-York Central, the fastest regular train in the world and a very profitable one, which for nearly four years has covered the 440 miles between this city and Buffalo in eight hours and forty minutes, making the entire run at the rate of 50.76 miles per hour, and the distance to Albany at the higher rate of 52 miles. The published time tables of the Pennsylvania Company show that the greatest speed attained by trains from Jersey City which stop at Philadelphia is 47.94 miles per hour for the 89½ miles. The New-Haven Company is doing pretty well with its five-hour train on the Shore Line route, (48.82 to New-Haven and 46.44 for the entire run,) and in all probability the best time on this route will be reduced to four hours and a half after the elimination of the grade crossings still remaining and the completion of other improvements now in progress or soon to be taken in hand. The average speed of a train going from this city to Boston in four hours and a half by way of New-London and Providence would be 51.60 miles per hour.

THE CAPTURE OF ANTANANARIVO.

The news that the capital of Madagascar has been taken by French troops will be received as a great relief in Paris and throughout France. It will be particularly welcome to the members and adherents of the present Ministry, which would without doubt have been turned out in disgrace by the tidings of a disaster, and MM. RIBOT and HANOTAUX would have been lost in the same oblivion that received M. JULES FERRY after the disastrous result of the campaign in Tonquin. That some such result was expected from the campaign in Madagascar is plainly enough to be inferred from the efforts of the various departments concerned rather to fix the responsibility than to claim the glory of the expedition. The correspondents in Madagascar have been employed in the same way. One of the best informed of them, writing just before the expedition started, declared that the administrative blunders had come near compromising the success of the expedition.

A flying column, carrying its own supplies, is a very vulnerable body, and the dispatch of such a column a very hazardous movement, even where every department is in the highest condition of efficiency. There was, however, no alternative in this case, for the expeditionary force had been deprived by disease of half its strength and too much weakened to allow of a regular approach, keeping open communications with the base of supplies. Either the capital had to be taken by a dash or else the expedition had to abandon the enterprise, acknowledge failure, and go home. Under date of Aug. 18, Gen. DUCHESNE reported that he had "more than 3,000 men in the hospitals." He added that none of the sick got better so long as they staid in the country, and that the only thing to be done was to ship them out of it. Nevertheless, he then expected to be in Antananarivo "by the end of September." He explained, however, that he should reach it "with stores but for a few days, and shall then have to live on the country." So that it appears that the enormous train with which the flying column was equipped was merely to supply it on the road to the capital. If the Hovas had succeeded in stripping the country of subsistence, if they had succeeded in defeating the invaders, or even administering a serious check, the French expeditionary force would have perished to the last man. No wonder that very grave anxiety respecting the expedition has been felt in France.

It seems, however, that the Hovas have refrained from adding to the French embarrassments. What RADAMA I. called his "best Generals," the coast fever and the interior forest, have done their part, but they have received no assistance. The Hovas have shown themselves not only without enterprise, but actually cowardly. An expedition which would have failed if they had shown any disposition to risk their lives for their country has failed, and the French are masters of Madagascar. The invaders have won no glory, but the invaded have incurred deep disgrace.

Glory, indeed, of any other than a military kind was not to be had out of such an expedition. The success of it, in the capture of Antananarivo, suggests a review of it from the beginning, and the result of that review is to show how little "Christian civilization," at the end of its nineteenth century, has to do with the public acts of a great nation. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the nations of Europe were engaged in parceling out the other continents of the world among themselves, without any regard to the rights of the people most concerned, but there is a vague notion abroad that the time for this naked and unexcused spoliation has gone by. This expedition to Madagascar conclusively proves the contrary, as it is also proved by the French performances in Siam. In each case the French have simply "gone pirating," and have not troubled themselves to cover their piracy with any of the pretexts that are required by a decent respect to the opinions of mankind. Their historical claims upon Madagascar are that RICHELIEU coveted it two centuries and a half ago, in spite of the unquestioned fact that it was discovered by the Portuguese, and that throughout the eighteenth century the French maintained military posts upon the island, but these were abandoned early in the nineteenth. There is not even the pretense, which with Great Britain is commonly not a pretense, of protecting trade, any more than there was in Siam. Whereas the French trade with Siam was about 3 per cent. of the whole, with Madagascar it is about 10, less than that of England, Germany, or the United States. The French claims in this case, as in that of Siam, are such claims as the wolf in Aesop put forward to the lamb he had determined to devour. The fact that the Government of the Hovas preferred rather to grant a concession to the American, WALLER, than to grant it to his French rivals was the occasion of the wolf's ultimatum, which was an interdiction to the Malagassy Government from holding any communication with foreign Governments except through the French Resident, and which required every concession made by the Government to foreigners to be first submitted to the French Resident for approval. Of course, an individual who should comport himself in this manner would be punished by law, or, if there were no law to be appealed to, he would be banished or lynched by his neighbors. But a great nation can deal in this manner without provoking any effective remonstrance from its own citizens. A more flagrant, unjustified, and outrageous project of national robbery and spoliation is not recorded in history than that which has been carried into execution by the capture of Antananarivo.

A BEGINNING IN WISCONSIN.

In several Western States, notably in Minnesota and Iowa, the health authorities—municipal as well as State—have been led by the experience of New-York and Massachusetts to inquire concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in their dairy herds, and to take measures for the protection of the people by attempting to eradicate the disease. We have not heard of any movement of this kind in Wisconsin, but a discovery made a few days ago by the State Veterinarian at Mendota will probably induce the health authorities there to make an investigation.

It appears that the Veterinarian, Dr. J. L. SCOTT, suspected that the large herd kept on the farm of the Asylum for the Insane, at Mendota, which is near the capital of the State, was tuberculous, and that he undertook to ascertain the condition of the cows. Out of 75 animals, 41 were found to be diseased. The Evening Wisconsin remarks that "it is fair to infer that the disease may exist in other herds to the same extent."

The State should pursue the inquiry which was thus begun by Dr. SCOTT at one of its public institutions. It may be recalled that the New-Jersey commission made its first tests at a State asylum and found a large number of tuberculous cows in the herd which was kept there for the benefit of the inmates, and that the disease has been found in herds maintained at similar institutions or at State farms in New-York, Maine, New-Hampshire, and other Eastern States. A State should protect its wards against tuberculous infection, and the work of purification which it does on the farms connected with its public institutions may and should lead to similar work elsewhere for the protection of the people generally.

What a howl of contemptuous laughter must have gone up yesterday from the limbo, wherever it may be, now occupied by the late Mr. TWEED and his associates! New-York officials with access to public funds arrested for larceny, for petty larceny, and for such extremely petty larceny! A wretched $1.10 to be divided among two—surely that is an amount which in the old days even office boys would have regarded with scornful derision. Times have indeed changed. It is to be hoped, both for their own sakes and for that of "the record," that Messrs. MUSLINER and KATZ may speedily prove their innocence. To steal millions implies the possession of at least one element of grandeur, but to "knock down" nickels is putting municipal robbery on the level traversed by bob-tail cars.

Mr. "Silver-Dollar" SMITH, the Essex Street politician and saloon keeper—which terms, of course, are the equivalents of statesman and philanthropist—has just been tried in due form, in the General Sessions Court, on the charge of stabbing one of his business rivals. The trial resulted in an acquittal, and therefore it must be accepted as proved that Mr. SMITH was guiltless of this particular crime. The jurors decided that Mr. SMITH put the large, sharp knife which he confesses to have had only to the innocuous use of peeling an apple! The prisoner's counsel added a touch of pathos to the case by calling attention to the fact that his client has no upper front teeth, being in that respect like the harmless, necessary cow, and is therefore forced, poor fellow, to remove the cuticle of his apples before devouring them. The picture of Mr. SMITH calmly performing this operation while his chosen associates fought around and over him, is one that will linger long in memory.

NEW-YORK BAPTISTS MEET

Annual Gathering of the Southern Association—The New Officers Chosen—Missionaries Say Farewell.

The Southern New-York Baptist Association began its twenty-fifth annual meeting in the Riverside Baptist Church, at Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The association comprises sixty-six churches, the pastors of nearly all of which were present, the few who were absent being represented by laymen.

The early part of the afternoon was devoted to a meeting of the New-York Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Susan Colgate, President, in the chair. The feature of the meeting was four addresses given by as many young woman missionaries, who sail for Southampton today. The speakers were Miss Wayte of Rochester, N. Y., who goes to Mellare, India; Miss Morgan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Ferguson of Mount Parma, N. Y., both of whom go to the theological seminary at Ramapotan, India, and Miss Harriet Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., who goes to Ganhat, Assam.

Their addresses were of the nature of a farewell to their friends of the society and a promise to do all that their position would demand.

The business session followed. The Rev. Dr. Frank R. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church, the retiring President, presided. The officers chosen were: President—The Rev. Dr. E. S. Holloway of the Thirty-third Street Church; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. C. A. Daniels of the First German Church of Harlem; Clerk—The Rev. Dr. T. Franklin; Assistant Clerk—G. W. Hillman; Treasurer—Samuel B. White; Corresponding Secretary—Miles E. Jenkins, to succeed Samuel T. Hillman, deceased.

At the close of the election, Dr. Holloway delivered a brief eulogy of the deceased Secretary, and announced that later in the session the Committee on Obituaries would frame resolutions as a tribute. The Rev. James A. Francis, the pastor, submitted the report of the Committee of Arrangements, which was adopted. The new President was then introduced by Dr. Holloway, and took the chair. There was a brief devotional service, and after the announcement of the standing committees the session adjourned until evening.

The committees are for the following work: Obituaries, place and preacher for next year; nomination of Trustees; application of churches; important subjects in letters; arrangements for next year; letters to next association; names dropped from rolls; new form of association letter; resolutions to convention; temperance, and the condition of our denominations.

ART NOTES

—The Washington Post makes the following somewhat extraordinary statement: "Dr. Joseph M. Toner, who was the editor of Washington's diaries, is now furnishing material for a life-size painting of the Federal Convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. It will be executed by one of the artists of the Corcoran Gallery, and will represent Washington, as the President of the Constitutional Convention, sitting in the council chamber at the State House, in Philadelphia, under the carved arms of the State of Pennsylvania, upon a high panel in the rear. Franklin, who was then eighty-three, will be represented in an arm chair. Others to be shown in the picture are Madison, Judge James Wilson, Rufus King, Robert Morris, Daniel Carroll of Maryland, Elbridge Gerry, George Mason, and others. The picture will probably be hung in the new National Library, the Supreme Court room, or some other prominent place at the Capitol. This historic body of the early Republic seems to have been neglected by painters, and this has led Dr. Toner to have the work undertaken." When did the Corcoran Gallery become possessed of its own artists, and who are they?

—The September number of Sun and Shade contains two clever color reproductions, one of a Cloisonné vase, and the other and more important, after Will H. Low's attractive painting, "At the Spring," which has much the appearance of handwork of a rather high order. This is followed by Mr. Low's portrait, an excellent likeness, by the way. Quite the best thing in a photographic way is a photogravure of the Second Cataract of the Nile, taken by Edward L. Wilson of this city. The composition is capital, the views interesting, and the plate a veritable beauty. Other work includes "Gov. Bradford's House, 1621," some views on Coney Island, and "A Type of Beauty," after P. A. Calderon, R. A., (New-York: New-York Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Pavis de Chavanne's decorations for the new public library of Boston have arrived in this city. The work was virtually completed last Spring, and it was exhibited at the Salon of the Champs-de-Mars, which closed the last of June. No word was received from the artist, however, and during the last month the Trustees of the Public Library have twice cabled to him for information, without getting any answer. Not even an agent's notice of the shipment of the painting from France has been received. The tardy arrival of the decoration, however, relieves the anxiety of the authorities here, and all is well that ends well.

—Chicago's new library has made, through its Library Board, contracts for decorations to the extent of over $400,000. The Tiffany Glass Company of this city secured the award for the reading and reference rooms, which are to be finished in vert antique and Sienna marbles. The Evans Marble Company secured all of the other awards, as follows: Minor rooms, in pink Knoxville marble, $83,700; Randolph Street entrance and halls, in statuary marble, $75,802; Washington Street entrance, grand staircase, and halls, $282,147.

—Mr. George H. Endres has presented the Bostonian Society with a portrait of the well-known theatrical manager and actor, William Pelby, painted by C. A. Foster in 1843. Mr. Pelby was the first manager of the old Tremont Theatre, in Boston, which was opened Sept. 24, 1827. Pelby afterward became manager of the Warren Theatre in 1832, and in 1836 reconstructed, enlarged, and improved it, changing the name to the National Theatre, and continuing as its manager until his death, in 1849.

—William A. Coffin, the well-known landscape painter and art writer, has been appointed by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, who is Commissioner of Awards, one of the judges of awards in the Fine Arts Department at the Atlanta Exposition. The choice is an excellent one, for Mr. Coffin has had the benefit of a sound artistic training, much experience, and good, conservative judgment. Other appointments will be announced later.

—Mr. Charles Peale Didier, the young Baltimore artist, has completed a canvas portrait of Jeffery, first Lord Amherst, for Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, who intends to present it to Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., his native place, and the college from which he was graduated. The work is a copy of a canvas now in possession of Earl Amherst, but made after a mezzotint engraving.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS

All Records Likely to be Broken in the Present Year.

NEW TARIFF HELPS MANUFACTURES

Returns for Eight Months Make a Remarkable Showing—Iron and Steel Making Advances in Foreign Markets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The plank of the Democratic platform in Massachusetts directing attention to the increased exports of manufactures under the new tariff, will receive added force when the returns for the eight months ending with August are officially made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury. These returns show a gain during August of the present year, as compared with the same month in 1894, of $2,800,000, and raise the gain for the first eight months of the calendar year to $11,396,723. The actual exports of manufactures in August were valued at $19,050,924, which is probably the largest monthly record in the history of American manufacturing exports. The figures for August, 1894, were $16,222,384, and were the largest of any of the first eight months of that year.

The total exports of manufactures for the eight months ending with August last were valued at $129,440,864, against exports of the same character for the corresponding eight months of 1894, amounting to $118,050,145. This rate of gain would afford an increase for the calendar year of $17,000,000, and would make the total manufacturing exports of 1895 nearly $195,000,000. This is about $11,000,000 higher than for any fiscal year in the commercial history of the country, and is $37,000,000 in excess of either of the prosperous years of 1892 and 1893 under the McKinley tariff. The fiscal year 1893 ended on June 30, just after the panic had begun, and the manufacturing exports of the year were $168,023,418. The fiscal year 1894 showed exports of $183,718,484, but the increase was generally attributed by students of political economy to the fall of prices which made our goods more attractive to foreign purchasers than in prosperous years, and surprise has been felt that the manufacturing exports of 1895 remain substantially the same, at $183,595,743.

The big gain which will show for the fiscal year 1896 has been mostly since the revival of business in the Spring, and the figures for the five months beginning with April show manufacturing exports this year of about $88,000,000, against exports of a like character in the same months of 1894 of $76,000,000. Some of the items of increase for the first eight months of the calendar year are as follows: Iron and steel manufactures, from $18,662,211 in 1894 to $21,952,642 in 1895; agricultural implements, from $3,912,067 to $4,470,156; carriages and railway cars, from $1,521,539 to $1,770,063; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, from $4,854,779 to $5,538,608; manufactures of flax and hemp and other fibres, from $1,166,795 to $1,285,611; glass and glassware, from $583,281 to $646,666; scientific instruments from $997,489 to $1,373,367; boots and shoes, from $582,554 to $708,333; paper and manufactures, from $1,343,379 to $1,537,989; refined mineral oil, from $23,075,062 to $31,073,244; manufactures of tobacco, from $2,511,142 to $2,769,394; and soap, from $705,486 to $852,859. The items of iron and steel manufactures have been making rapid progress in opening foreign markets. The exports of machinery for the eight months increased from $6,264,871 to $7,451,200; sewing machines and parts, from $1,457,293 to $1,849,775; builders' hardware, from $2,209,475 to $3,054,065; and locomotives, from $426,869 to $1,175,943.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS MEET

Session of the New-York Synod Begun in West Forty-fourth Street Church.

The New-York Synod of the United Presbyterian Church met last evening in the West Forty-fourth Street Church, west of Ninth Avenue. Sixty delegates, ministers, and Elders from the Eastern Presbyteries were present.

The sessions will be at 9 and 2 o'clock each day.

Dr. M. G. Kyle of Philadelphia was temporary Moderator last night. After the reading of Scripture by Dr. J. O. Campbell of Lowell, Mass., and prayer by Dr. T. B. Turnbull of Argyle, N. Y., Dr. Kyle preached the opening sermon.

At its conclusion, Dr. Kyle was chosen Moderator of the Synod by a vote of 31 to 26. The opposing candidate was the Rev. J. C. K. Milligan.

After this the Synod adjourned until 9 o'clock to-day.

Dr. Kyle's sermon was on the Church.

The Synod will be in session to-day and to-morrow, and Friday will attend a church dedication at Newark.

TALKED OF THEIR PASTORAL WORK

Methodist Ministers of New-Jersey Hear and Discuss Papers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—A pastoral conference of the ministers of the Methodist churches of the Jersey City District was held in St. Paul's Church, in this city, today. Presiding Elder J. B. Faulks was Chairman and the Rev. S. D. Jones Secretary. The Rev. J. S. Gilbert read a paper on the "Conduct of Public Worship," which was followed by a discussion of the paper. The Revs. C. E. Little and Dr. R. Lowrie spoke on the "Relations of Pastoral Visitations to Preaching," which also was discussed generally.

The Rev. Daniel Bolleron, the Rev. William Eakins, the Rev. John Atkinson, and others read papers in the afternoon on "Music in Public Worship," "Class Meetings and Leaders," and the "Personal Experiences of Pastors."

The Rev. G. F. Dickinson spoke at the evening session of "The Genuine Revival," the Rev. John Krautz, Jr., of "Obstacles to a Revival," the Rev. W. C. Nelson on "Means of Promoting a Revival," and the Rev. A. B. Richardson on "After a Revival—What?"

CLOSING THE COTTAGES AT NEWPORT

The Goelets Will Probably Have to Remain Until Winter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—Miss May Goelet, daughter of Ogden Goelet, returned from New-York to-night, where she had been to be fitted for her bridesmaid's gown, which she will wear at the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Goelet's son, who has been ill several months, though somewhat improved, is yet unable to leave his bed. The family will likely be detained here until Winter.

To-day's arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of New-York, to visit Mrs. Sarah T. Zabriskie; John R. Drexel, W. M. McLeonard, F. S. Holmes, of Philadelphia, J. D. Haviland of New-York, and Capt. John D. Bartlett, United States Navy.

Harold Vanderbilt left for New-York today to join his mother, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. Marble House was therefore closed.

George B. De Forest and W. F. Whitehouse, who will spend the Winter in England, closed their villas to-day.

The report yesterday of the purchase by J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York of a building site on Ocean Avenue was verified to-

HOVA CAPITAL CAPTURED

Flight of Madagascar's Queen and of Her Prime Minister.

THEIR COURT HAD MANY ENEMIES

Authorities at Paris Have Not Yet Received Official Reports of the Occupation of Antananarivo.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, Oct. 8.—A report has reached here that the Queen of Madagascar, with her husband, Rainilatrivony, Prime Minister, has taken refuge in Ambosistra, in the district of Betsileos, the capital, Antananarivo, having been captured by the French.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Advices received here from Tamatave say that the French troops bombarded the Hova position at Farafatra Oct. 3, and captured it Oct. 4.

A dispatch to Le Figaro says Gen. Duchesne left Andriba Sept. 21, with 2,500 troops.

The home authorities have received no official advices of the occupation of the Hova capital by the French, but they expect to receive confirmation of the reports by Oct. 10.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The St. James's Gazette, in an article on the subject of the French operations in Madagascar, makes reference to an interview with Col. Maude, the explorer, published some time ago, in which he said that if the Queen and her Court should be obliged to flee from Antananarivo they would be unable to exist for any length of time, as they would be obliged to leave the magazines containing their supply of rice, their principal article of food, behind them.

Furthermore, he pointed out that the French would pursue them without delay, and harry them into subjection. From his intimate knowledge of the Hovas he was convinced that a great many of the most prominent of them would refuse to follow the Queen, and would remain in the capital. The Hova Court had many enemies, he said, and the flight of the Queen would rudely shake the loyalty of the people.

The officials of the London Missionary Society express no anxiety for the safety of the missionaries, who were stationed at Antananarivo. They are doubtless out of danger. The society, has received communications from the Madagascar missionaries regularly.

The women of the mission left the capital some time ago, and took refuge in Tamatave and other places on the coast, and it was the intention of the men remaining to leave the place as soon as the French made their appearance, and retire to some distant village.

Antananarivo is built on a hill, the highest of which is the Queen's palace. The hill is a mass of gneiss and granite, 450 feet above the plain. From a distance the Hova capital is picturesque. It reminds one of storms at sea, which are agreeable to contemplate from the shore. One can walk in Antananarivo's streets; one climbs them. They are obstructed by angular granite rocks. There are two roads, the better of which passes in front of the Prime Minister's house, turns several times into nothing, and goes down a steep slope into Andohalo Square, where popular meetings are held. The Roman Catholic Mission is near the square; behind it is the French district. Further is the Zoma market. The permanent population of Antananarivo is estimated at 100,000 souls, but its floating population is much more numerous. From a sanitary point of view, Antananarivo is not hopeless. Until now, the most elementary precautions have been neglected. There is an abundance of water, the highest plateaus are under favorable conditions, and the temperature is moderate.

SOCIALISTS TALK AT BRESLAU.

Police Have Prohibited Their Proposed Commers and Banquet.

BRESLAU, Oct. 8.—At to-day's session of the Socialist Congress, Herr Autrick of Berlin moved that the election of the expelled delegate, Herr Ruedt, be formally invalidated. The motion was adopted.

Herr Wurm then made a report on the activity of the party in the Reichstag.

The police have arrested Dr. Ellenborgen of Vienna, who is a guest delegate to the Socialist Congress sitting here. The charge against him is not stated.

The Chairman informed the Congress of the arrest of Dr. Ellenborgen, and also announced that an order had been issued for the expulsion of Frau Zetkin, a foreign woman's delegate.

The congress unanimously resolved to make an energetic demand in the Reichstag for an explanation of these proceedings on the part of the authorities. It was also resolved that the Socialist Party agitate for the elimination from the new Civil Code of all provisions placing women on an inequality with men, and depriving unmarried mothers and their children of the rights accorded to married women.

Herr Thiele, Deputy for Halle, proposed that the party vindicate its right to share in the Presidency and other offices in the Reichstag. He declared that the numerical strength of the party entitled it to hold some of these official positions in the Reichstag.

Dr. Quack of Frankfort urged the adoption of the agrarian programme. His remarks met with little favor, and he was frequently hissed. Herr Schippel of Berlin slashingly criticised and virtually killed the agrarian proposals. The members of the Congress will visit Herr Morrosse at the graves of Lasalle and other Socialist leaders.

The police have prohibited the proposed commers and banquet on Thursday.

MUENSTER HAS NIGHTLY RIOTS.

Resistance Against Order to Close Public Houses at Eleven.

MUENSTER, Westphalia, Oct. 8.—A recent order of the authorities here that all public houses must be closed at 11 P. M. has resulted in numerous conflicts between citizens and the police. The public generally refuses to comply with the order, and since Saturday there have been nightly rows in the streets.

In a scrimmage last night a mob got the better of the police, and the authorities had to order out mounted gendarmes to clear the streets. The gendarmes charged on the rioters, and finally succeeded in dispersing them and restoring order. A number of persons were arrested.

MASCAGNI'S OPERA IN BERLIN.

"Silvano" a Success Despite Singers, Orchestra, and the Stage.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Pietro Mascagni's "Silvano" was produced at the New Theatre, in this city, to-night, for the first time anywhere.

Although both artists and orchestra were unsatisfactory, and the stage is unsuited for a proper production of the work, the opera was a pronounced success. Signor Mascagni conducted in person and received quite an ovation from the audience.

DANGER OF A BELFAST STRIKE.

Fifty Thousand Men Will Become Idle Unless Employers Submit.

BELFAST, Oct. 8.—The employes of the Belfast shipbuilding yards have given notice to their employers that they will strike Thursday next if their demands for higher wages are not conceded. The Clyde shipbuilding unions will co-operate with the Belfast hands.

It is the intention of the Clyde unions to bring out 25 per cent. of their men. This will throw 50,000 men into idleness.

Patti Has Laryngeal Catarrh.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Mme. Adelina Patti, who was taken seriously ill in Birmingham yesterday, is suffering from laryngeal catarrh. Her physician says that she will be restored to health in a few days.

Hundred Persons Drowned in Russia.

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—News has been received here of the capsizing of a raft on the River Oka, near Osery, drowning 100 persons.

CUBA'S SOLDIERS AND FLOODS

Reinforcements at Cadiz Against the Rebels and Money for the Destitute in Several Localities.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—Steamers at Cadiz are being made ready for the transportation of reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba. All the fresh troops will be dispatched by Nov. 15. It is expected that a powerful squadron will be sent to reinforce the fleet in Cuban waters.

Popular opinion is beginning to fear a change in the relations between Spain and the United States in consequence of the agitation in the latter country in favor of the Cuban insurgents.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to place Rear Admiral José Navarro in command of the Cuban squadron. Premier Canovas del Castillo stated that the Government could not consider the question of reforms in the Cuban administration while warring with rebels, but must devote its attention exclusively to military matters.

Dispatches to the Imparcial from Havana report two insurgent defeats by the Government forces.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the Government has increased to $50,000 its fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation of the Vuelta Abajo district.

Further reports say that in the La Esperanza district all the railroad bridges have been destroyed.

A Norwegian steamer, the name of which is not known, has been wrecked on the reefs. The vessel was loaded with lumber. The coasting schooner Joven Lola has also been wrecked. Four members of the crew were drowned. The master was saved.

In the Rosario district, more than ninety houses have collapsed, and all the palm trees in the district have been destroyed by the flood. Eighteen lives are known to have been lost. Four sailors who had been seen on the beach at San Cayetano were drowned and two more are missing.

The localities which have suffered most are Consolacion del Sur, Palacio, Poso Real, San Diego, Candelaria, San Cristobal, and Vinales, in which places an immense amount of property has been destroyed and many lives have been lost. The flood has carried away fourteen bridges on the Vinales and San Cayetano Railroad, and in the vicinity of Vinales a large tract of country is submerged.

GEN. RODRIGUEZ ON THE WAR.

For Spaniards Marches and Countermarches as Deadly as Bullets.

Major Gen. José María Rodriguez, Chief of Staff of Gen. Roloff, in a letter dated Sept. 16, and addressed to Señor Estrada Palma, among other things, says the following:

"The forces of Las Villas form the Third Cuban Army Corps. It is composed of two divisions, each division of three brigades, and each brigade of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, or of two of cavalry and one of infantry, according to the locality where they operate. The forces are fully organized, and before this reaches you the cable must have informed you that our forces in this section of the country are giving a good account of themselves, and if we were better supplied with ammunition we could have already shown that at all times and in all places we can face the Spanish Army and hold our ground; but under the circumstances we must use great economy only when we can do so to great advantage. As to discipline, we have nothing to envy the Spaniards, the majority of whose forces is made up of raw recruits who have never stood fire before, while a good proportion of our men fought during the last war, and are, therefore, veterans.

"It is very much to be regretted that the authorities in the United States should be so severe in the matter of shipments of arms and ammunition for us, for if we could have those we need we could make very short work, and the war would come to an end very soon, and thus many lives would be saved and much property, which otherwise will be destroyed.

"If we continue to lack the necessary arms and ammunition we shall be compelled to keep on the defensive, and the war will extend to a longer period. If we cannot kill the Spaniards with bullets, we will have to destroy them by forcing them to move about all the time. Marches and countermarches are as deadly to them as the shots of our rifles, while on us the only effect they have is to keep us in good fighting trim.

"We have so far avoided, as much as possible, to destroy any property, hoping that we may be able to command the necessary means to fight and get rid of our enemies on the battlefields; but if this cannot be accomplished, then we must resort to every measure which will weaken them, and to the destruction of all properties which afford them an income is one of those effective measures. I sincerely hope that this last may not be necessary, and certainly, it will not be if we have the arms and ammunition we need, for we have already all the men we require, and not a day passes without bringing us both from the towns and the country all round a considerable number of them.

"In conclusion, let me say that the revolution continues to grow and becomes stronger every day. Our success is beyond all doubt; it will be immediate if we obtain the necessary elements to fight. If we do not, it will be delayed, but inevitable."

ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Collective Note of the Powers Insists on a Reply in a Day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—The situation here is unchanged. The patrols have been materially increased by infantry and cavalry, but the presence of the additional troops fails to restore public confidence. The streets are completely deserted at night. All efforts to persuade the Armenians to leave their churches have proved fruitless, the refugees declaring that they would not trust to the Government's promises of protection.

Artin Pasha, whom the Sultan has twice sent to co-operate with the Patriarch, and induce the refugees to go to their homes, continues his efforts in that direction. Oct. 7 the Government ordered the Minister of Police to clear the Armenian churches of their occupants, but that official demurred, fearing the consequences of such action.

Acting under the Sultan's order, Marshal Fuad has gone to the Dardanelles to inspect the forts there. It is stated that a number of torpedoes have been forwarded to the straits.

Reports are current that conflicts have taken place between Turks and Armenians in the Armenian cities of Sivas, Van, and Bitlis. No details have been received.

The Daily News to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople, saying it is reported there that the foreign diplomats sent to the Porte, Oct. 6, a collective note demanding that the programme of reform in Armenia submitted by the powers be accepted within twenty-four hours; otherwise the powers would have to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. To this note the Sultan, it is alleged, replied that he would do all that was necessary to satisfy the powers.

CARLOS'S VISIT TO HUMBERT.

Pope Leo Objects and Will Not Receive Portugal's King.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The correspondent of The United Press learns that the Pope is strongly opposed to the proposed visit of the King of Portugal to Rome, and tried to dissuade the King from coming to the Italian capital. In Vatican circles it is said that the Pope will refuse to receive King Carlos, who is expected to arrive Oct. 17.

Cruiser Cristobal Colon's Wreck.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—A Spanish naval officer who arrived here this morning from the scene of the wreck of the cruiser Christobal Colon reports that the vessel is a total loss. The crews of the warships Conde de Venadito and Infanta Isabel are working vigorously to save all the material possible from the wreck. Admiral Gomez, who is conducting the operations, is expected to arrive here to-morrow evening.

Three sailors from the wreck, who had been missing, have arrived safely at Mantua.

Failure of Baron Ormathwaite.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Arthur Walsh, second Baron Ormathwaite, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are £200,876, the greater part of which is secured by obligations upon his estate. He attributes his failure to the general agricultural depression, together with the compulsory reduction of rents in Ireland, where he owns large tracts of land.

British Consul at Portland, Oregon.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—James Laidlaw is gazetted British Consul at Portland, Oregon.

TALKED POLITICS TO C. E.'S

Dr. Parkhurst Says All Holiness in a Campaign Is Not Good.

PIETY HAS NEED OF COMMON SENSE

The Right of Religion to Interfere and the Proper Way for It to Act in Contests for Municipal Purity.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst made a religio-political address last night to 7,000 Christian Endeavorers at their State Convention in the Academy of Music and Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

He told them what an influence they and the churches and synagogues could be in the affairs of municipalities, and he referred incidentally but forcefully to his fear that the Sunday excise issue would hurt the cause of reform.

Sagacity, as much as holiness, he declared, is necessary in the present campaign, and he believes that if a little of the holiness of some people were converted into good sense the prospect of victory would be better.

Dr. Parkhurst was introduced by the Rev. H. T. McEwen. Following are the most important parts of his address:

The political cliques and the unjailed criminals that are wont to administer upon our public interests have not had it for a habit to ask what opinion the Church held, and what policy the Church was to pursue regarding the virtuous use of governmental power and the virtuous regard of the public weal, for the reason that it knew the Church had no opinion that it thought enough of to formulate, and no policy that it was sufficiently committed to to enforce.

It is distinctly to your credit that you have put yourselves unequivocally and energetically on record in this matter, and that you are on the track of making the Church the practical, civic potency that it belongs before God to her to be, and that it is in your heart and purpose so to shape your course that the time will come when political slate makers and political platform builders shall realize that it is not enough to shape their policy with reference to the attitude and prospect of the competitive political organizations, but when they shall be tormented beyond measure minutious question, what is going to be the attitude of the Churches upon this matter?

After four years of pretty constant and rather peculiar relation to public matters there has established itself in my mind the massive conviction that the tide of political misrule that has carried us so rapidly out to sea can be successfully resisted and turned over by the power of God's people, bringing to the situation not only a consciousness of the evils that are rife, but bringing to it also that inner equipment which nothing short of the inworking spirit of our God is competent to supply. And one of the great comforts with which I cheer myself in times which are as troublous as the present is the fact that there are 350,000 Christian Endeavorers in the city of New-York who, when religion means not simply going into the closet to pray, but coming out of the closet to fight, not simply fighting individual devils in individual parts, but fighting the grand combination devil, that intrenches himself in entire communities and that makes whole towns and cities subject to his black and fetid imperialism.

You need to be in this thing a while and to be in it deep to appreciate the strength of the current that is setting Satanward. These words spring from no impulse of disheartenment; there is not an ounce of pessimism in my make-up. Pessimism is either Atheism or Godlessness, but frankly the situation is a trying one. I never felt it more keenly than I feel it to-day, and the deeper you go into it the worse it looks and the more one feels that there is no kind of use in facing the situation unless he is liberally stocked with Divine supply. If the only thing to be done were to discuss the technical difficulties of complicated situations and to reach some safe and substantial conclusion and devise methods of governmental administration, why, then we could relegate the matter to debating societies and to civic leagues and conventions. But it is not civic abstractions that compose our difficulty; the trouble is that politics, particularly politics, I think, municipal politics, are possessed of the devil, and the devil is not going to be exorcised by discussions, however full of sense and wit and cogency they may be. The only weapon with a warfare is not brains, but personal integrity and graced and inspired by the baptism of the spirit of God.

Now that we are upon this matter of difficulties in the case, I might go on and say that the chief obstacle with which we have to contend is not iniquity pure and simple. Iniquity that is not part one thing and part something else, unmixed depravity, I rather like. There is a directness and a frankness about it that leaves you knowing where you are standing, what you are at, and where you are at, and that is why I like "Dick" Croker; that is why I used to be so fond of "Paddy" Divver, of "Tom" Grady, and other administrative and legal lights in my city. I feel entire confidence in them; I know just where I shall find them; there is no Jekyl-Hyde business about them; they are consistent; they are of the same fibre all the way through. There is about them none of the flavor of decency or taint of respectability that makes them an uncertain quantity. About those people you know what you are talking about, but when you talk about men that are 50 per cent. imp and the other 50 per cent. angels of light, the perplexities become complicated. The intelligence of your audience goes to pieces, and you wish that all men were thoroughbreds, either of one description or the other. This is only for the purpose of helping you appreciate the difficulty of the situation and not for the purpose of discouragement, but to the end of helping you keenly to feel that the warfare being what it is, the weapons of our warfare have got to be something besides carnal.

The simple platform on which I stand is that the means looking to the civic regeneration of our cities, in order to succeed, have got to be religiously inspired; and I count it one of the great and good thing all the way down through history has come, as the product of a grand religious enthusiasm. That was what won our battle across the river last autumn.

I was speaking last year to an audience down on the east side that actually applauded a reference to the Decalogue. You wouldn't think that of New-York, maybe, but they did. It was surprising to me, and would be interesting to Moses if he had been living, and if we do not whip them this year it will be because the campaign is not laid down on Biblical lines. I wrote this line last night, and I write it pretty carefully. If we do not whip them this year it will be because the campaign is not laid down on Biblical lines, but on lines of political strategy. That sort of stuff is not sufficiently combustible to degenerate civic passion of a high temperature. To specify a little more in detail, the religious impulse is needed in order to create motive. We cannot work without motive of one kind or another. We must have some motive power as we go along. We shall move only as we are struck by the thrust of an impelling energy.

You may have fine ideas of how things ought to be, but I tell you, there is no pull or push in an idea. The idea is nothing more or less than a mental picture, and a mental picture will not drive a man any more than a picture would drive a locomotive. The average ward politician gives time and strength to public interests because there is money in it. He cares for the city just as the vulture cares for carrion, but it keeps him going. No, if you throw yourself into the cause and are not seeking for office, you have got to do it for something. If I may be permitted to refer to my own experience in the matter, I would like to say that during the years in which I have devoted so much of my time and energy to municipal matters, nine-tenths of my experience has been an experience of defeat. And the fact has gained from occasional victory some previous defeat was the seed kernel from which that victory germinated. My immediate associates and I have ruminated on that hundreds of times, for they are God-fearing and God-serving men, and we have been kept in wonderfully good spirits. The one who has been most closely associated with me, to be sure, has nothing but a Methodist, but he has chunks of stuff in him that would do honor to old Calvin.

Immediately in the train of this there follows on also the feeling that there is plenty of time. There is no need of being in a hurry. It is pleasant to think that there are years enough interposed between the present date and the millennium so that we need not crowd the machinery of progress in a way to heat the axles or run it off the track. Leisureness was one of our Lord's characteristics. We have Divine authority for it, you know, that he that believeth shall not make haste. To a man who is doing or trying to do of the will of God, this consideration will not induce negligence or restlessness, but it will send him to bed cheerful, even if the day has not yielded all that was anticipated for him.

The problem that makes the most urgent and immediate demand upon us here in the United States is that of the moral regeneration of our cities. Only a very small beginning has been made yet. People are hardly more than seriously thinking of it. You get little touches once in a while this side of the river as we do on our side, but there is not a great deal done yet. You might think there was, if you observed only the surface current of events, but as soon as you get down to the primary springs you compute on rough lines how long it will take God and history to bring the matter to a finish, if events move no more rapidly during the next century than they have during the past sixty centuries.

If I could feel to-night that at the end of fifty or seven one hundred years from to-night Brooklyn and New-York would have each of them, attained to a second character, not a spasmodic character, to a settled character of municipal decency and dignity, so that some little reversion of feeling would have no power to turn the whole thing topsy turvy, the year after, I should consider that we had an exceedingly bright future before us, even though I were confident that the Tiger was going to break loose on Manhattan Island again in two years and cover with its litter of striped cubs the stricken domain of the entire Empire State.

It is not necessary, therefore, to try to do everything at once. There is room for sagacity as well as piety in this matter. Shrewdness is an important element in religious efforts as well as in any other. I know it is very difficult to be shrewd and pious at the same time, but unquestionably advantageous if it can be done. I have seen people working on reform lines who were very holy, and yet so innocent of anything like sagacity that I do verily believe it would be better for them, as well as for all the rest of us, if a little, not too much, but a little of their holiness could be taken out and made into good sense.

There seems in a good many quarters to be the impression that if one is on the Lord's hunting ground he will bring down his game, whether he aims or not and whether he holds the stock or the muzzle to his shoulder. As a specimen or two of this let me say, first, do not mix your issues. I feel this pretty keenly, because it is a principle whose nonobservance may possibly, to put it no stronger, cause us defeat this Autumn across the river. We have over there just now the Tammany issue, and we have the open Sunday saloon issue, which are only in part identical—partly they are, and partly they are not.

We could, I think, carry New-York as it ought to be carried, on the anti-Tammany issue. We could, I think, carry New-York as it ought to be carried, on the excise issue, but I very much doubt if we can carry New-York as it ought to be carried, on both issues taken together. I have pleaded with anti-Tammany beer-loving Germans and with anti-Tammany beer-hating Prohibitionists to keep this question out of the air until the original anti-Tammany victory of last Autumn has been rubbed in by another of the same kind this Autumn. I have been distinctly charged with being in collusion with the devil for not having let go the Tiger and laid myself out on the anti-Sabbatarian, which is flattery compared with some of the encomiums which I have received first and last, and have lost no sleep over. I am not here for the purpose of washing any of New-York's dirty linen, but I thought this would help to illustrate my meaning as to keeping the issues unmixed.

I would like to see every saloon shut on Sunday and every other day in the week, and there are a few other things I would like, but what in reason is the sense of stirring up an indigestible hodge-podge of issues and then imagine anything is going to come of it? Our victory last year was due to the fact that the question in hand was a moral question, and a single and distinct moral question, so that it could be presented in a way to forbid confusion in the minds of the uneducated and uninformed.

We have had first and last a good deal to say about bosses, and I have not yet found—I have searched my dictionary, but I have not yet found—the epithet to apply to them that does full justice to the feelings that I have toward them. But the fact is, there will always be bosses so long as there are men that are willing to be bossed. And there will always be men willing to be bossed until enough of the meaning of the word and the meaning of the spirit of God be in them to give them a consciousness of sovereignty and the consequence to humanity of allowing themselves to be fleeced as cattle.

Members of this convention, I am speaking out of a very full heart when I say that I want to lay on your intelligence and consciousness to consider the pernicious effects of the intrusion of partisan lines and partisan distinctions. I have no theory upon this matter that I care a picayune for, but I tell you I have learned something about it, and I know of no other line upon which you as a Christian can do so much to elevate the tone of the communities to which you belong as by buckling on your armor for a long and steady fight against partisanship in local matters.

Please to understand that I am not finding fault with either the Republican or the Democratic Party as such, but I do say that when the partisan lines are pushed so far that it is almost impossible to construct a slate that will appeal with a strong effect to men of weight and morals it is about time to call a halt, and the Church is the power to call it. I am not saying to you anything but what I know before Almighty God I know it, and therefore I speak feelingly. A man needs to be ground between the upper and nether millstone of a Republican or up and of a Democrat underneath, or vice versa, before he can understand the real unethical genuineness of a real politician sucking the life-blood of his beloved system for the purpose of filling his own plethoric veins.

Take nobody's word for it. Bore into the tissues of the body corporate of your own town until you strike the vitals and see what you think of it. If the administration of a city or town were, as a mere formal affair, it would be different; but it is not. It is demonstrative of the entire character of the entire locality, and the direct effect of partisanship is to make impossible a high grade of administration, and therefore strike directly at the root of all those interests that it is the proper function of the town to subserve and promote. And if that is not a thing for the churches and for godliness to concern itself about what under heaven is the use of having any churches or having any godliness?

The live Christian, if only he gets far enough away from this closet and his Bible to know the world and what is going on in it, cannot watch the footsteps of the prophet statesmen who swung the destiny of Israel 3,000 years ago without feeling that the inspiration still vouchsafed to the man of God is never to be employed successfully in simply fitting men to get out of this world respectably and to live beautifully in the world to come. The Lord's Prayer says: "Thy will be done on earth," and when Brooklynites that means: "Thy will be done in Brooklyn." It is encouraging to know that the feeling is growing that Christian fidelity means patriotism just as much as it does piety; means being a good citizen just as much as it does being a good church member, and that as "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Star-Spangled Banner" are both of them Christian hymns in the mouth of an all-around Christian.

Dr. Parkhurst left the hall immediately after his address, to speak in Plymouth Church, and Dr. McEwen introduced Dr. R. R. Meredith, who took for his subject: "Lincoln, the Ideal Citizen." Dr. Meredith outlined the life of Lincoln, and discussed his influence, referring to him as the highest type of American citizenship. In conclusion, he took occasion also to refer to politics, and denounced the convention of Monday night for having grafted a liberal excise plank upon the Warner Miller plank, the adoption of which, he said, was "the best thing the Saratoga Convention did."

Mayor Schieren yesterday morning welcomed the Christian Endeavorers to Brooklyn. The Academy of Music was completely filled when the devotional services were begun, under the leadership of the Rev. Lindsay Parker, who was followed by the Mayor in a brief speech. The Rev. John Humpstone also said a few words of welcome.

In response the Rev. Henry T. McEwen, President of the State Union, thanked the Brooklyn Endeavorers for their generous provisions for the delegates.

The principal address of the morning was made by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who spoke on "The Secret of Power." Dr. Cuyler described some of those he had known who seemed to possess that power, and declared that true power could come only from God. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of union with Christ.

The rest of the morning was taken up with the appointment of committees and similar business. Decision as to the place of holding next year's convention was reserved.

The afternoon session was devoted until 3 o'clock to a meeting for the older members. The services were opened by the Rev. William C. Bitting, and then two New-York pastors, the Rev. Drs. B. B. Tyler and S. B. Rossiter, were heard on Bible study. Dr. Tyler took up the topic of methods. He advocated the studying of the Bible with reference to the personality entering into its writing and outlined a plan of work.

Dr. Rossiter's subject was "The Qualities of the Word of God," which, he declared, must be considered as a living and creative. In conclusion, he spoke of the promises of the Bible, which, he declared, were "blank checks drawn in favor of every one by the Almighty and indorsed by Christ."

After the meeting had been dismissed, the hall was soon filled again, this time with children, to whom the rest of the afternoon was given. Miss Carrie M. Schuyler presided, and, after singing and prayer, called for "minute messages of junior doings," which were given for New-York by Miss Alice Decker; for Staten Island, by Mrs. John J. Wood, and for Jamaica, L. I., by the Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, who declared that there were "250 drops of Jamaica ginger" down there. Reports were made by Mr. D. A. Melvin, for Rockland County, and for Brooklyn, by Miss Gertrude Wood.

Then Miss Schuyler made her annual address to the children. Next was given, under the direction of Miss Wood, a pretty exercise, in which 100 of the juniors showed, in songs and speeches, what their societies were doing. An unexpected feature was the presentation of $70 from the children to the Committee of Arrangements. The closing speech of the day's session was a short address by Dr. McEwen.

While the younger Endeavorers were in session, the much-discussed trolley party was had, and fourteen gayly decorated cars carried about 800 Endeavorers about the city.

A Lunatic at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Owen Jones, a lunatic from New-York State, called at the White House to-day to see the President. He presented a newspaper poem, the burden of which was that a boy was wanted by the Executive family, and in all seriousness offered himself for adoption or employment in that capacity, together with a letter, stating that he could wash dishes and make himself useful in other ways. As Owen had prefaced his coming by a threatening letter to one of the White House employes, who had prevented his admittance on a former occasion, he was taken into custody by the police.

Pushed Against a Tub and Died.

Mrs. Kate Molan, twenty-eight years old, a Bohemian, living in a tenement house full of Bohemians at 239 East Third Street, was killed yesterday afternoon at her home by being thrown against a washtub. She died in twenty minutes.

William Hula, fifty-three years old, who lived on the top floor, pushed her. He is locked up in the Union Market Station.

Wales Against Selling Black Plates.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Council of the Welsh tin-plate workers has decided to make a formal request of the employers that they refuse to sell black plates for tinning in other countries.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:15 A. M.—1,006 First Avenue; Augustus Roeder; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—102 West Ninety-third Street; Schermerhorn estate; damage trifling.

"HANSEL UND GRETEL"

Humperdinck's Fairy Opera Heard at Daly's Theatre.

NURSERY TALE AND WAGNER MUSIC

A Novel and Artistic Work that Is Essentially German—The Performance Not Up to the Standard.

Germany has been enjoying Egbert Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hänsel und Gretel," for more than a year. Americans have from time to time heard excerpts from it performed by local orchestras—Mr. Damrosch leading the way with the prelude on Dec. 7, 1894—and these have whetted curiosity. Of course, it was bound sooner or later to reach America, for our managers eagerly snap up anything that has been a success anywhere. They do not stop to consider differences of national taste or feeling. The failure of "Der Trompeter von Sakkingen" might have warned them that an essentially German work, based on a story as familiar to the little children of the Rhine as "Jack the Giant Killer" is to ours, would not necessarily create a profound impression in New-York. But "Hänsel und Gretel" did not come to America by a German line. It arrived by way of England and through the agency of Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Augustin Daly. And last night it emerged at Daly's Theatre.

"Hänsel und Gretel" is designated a "fairy opera." It is in three acts. The book is by Adelheid Wette, and the English version is the work of Constance Bache. The music is by Egbert Humperdinck, who used to ring the "Parsifal" bells at Baireuth, and otherwise help Richter, Mottl, and the rest of them to set Wagner's musical machinery going. He is a comparatively young man and he never produced anything before. It is even said that he originally had no intention of producing "Hänsel und Gretel" in public, but wrote it rather as a pastime and for the amusement of his children. They must take a deal of amusing.

This "fairy opera" is something new, and in what its novelty consists may be very briefly stated. The story is a familiar nursery tale—familiar, that is, to German nurseries. The hero and heroine are a little boy and a little girl, brother and sister. Their misfortunes are in the form of witch and enchantment, and their delivery is by faith and prayer—a beautiful religious touch which is found in so much German folklore, and for which we must thank the spirit of Luther's reformation. This story is told in three acts, with a good deal of pictorial accompaniment. The music is written in the Wagnerian style on themes directly borrowed from the folk-songs of Germany or written in imitation of them.

This is a bald statement of the novelty of "Hänsel und Gretel," but it will suffice to convince the reader that this opera certainly is something new. To find the incidents of a child's fairy tale treated seriously and set to music in which simple nursery tunes are handled with the full power of the most learned and masterful operatic style ever invented will indeed be a strange experience to most people. Whether most people will like it or not is a question which will be decided by the receipts at Daly's Theatre.

Hänsel and Gretel, children of a broommaker and his wife, are left at home to work while the parents go to sell brooms. The children become hungry, and play to forget their hunger. Their mother, returning and finding them not at work, drives them out to pick berries. They are not to return till their basket is full. The children lose their way in the forest. They hear a cuckoo and they deride him as a robber of other birds' nests. In imitating him they eat all their berries. Night comes on, and they are frightened; but the Sandman comes and puts them to sleep. The fourteen angels, whom they have prayed to protect them, hover around them.

In the morning the dewman wakes them and they see a palace of gingerbread and candy. They nibble little pieces and are caught by the witch who lives in the house and who makes gingerbread of little folk. She begins to fatten Hänsel, but Gretel seizes an opportunity to push the witch into her own oven and clap the door shut. The witch becomes gingerbread and all the enchanted children are released. And that is the story which Humperdinck has treated à la "Siegfried" and "Tristan und Isolde."

But he has avoided an artistic pitfall by selecting as thematic material melodies wholly suitable to the character of the tale. Already the Wagnerian commentators have begun to give the leit motif of this work names and to explain their musical philosophy. And it is a fact that a study of the score will help one to a better appreciation and therefore to a keener enjoyment of this unique work. But this study is not an absolute necessity. The novelty and beauty of Humperdinck's music will be apparent to every any listener who has a capacity for beautiful music, whether he can identify the "prayer theme" and the "nibble motive" or not.

The music is, indeed, beautiful. It is full of grace, sentiment, reserved power, and imagination. It is the work of a genial writer laboring in a most congenial field. It was Sidney Lanier who beautifully said: "Music is love in search of a word." Here is music that breathes in every measure the spirit of love—love of mother and dearest love that is known to man, the love of the father. One almost hears Humperdinck saying, "I love all good children, and in this score I offer them my heart." And it is amazing to note the prevality of the musical learning which the good German has put into his work. Like Shakespeare, "His worst he kept; his best he gave." The innocent children on the stage sing melodies as simple and as sweet as those o' childdrom's games; while the orchestra surges and throbs with the most ornate instrumentation, the most gorgeous and complex of modern harmonies. Naïveté and scholasticism have lain down together, and childhood is crowned with the glittering gems of modern art.

Yet doubt will enter the mind. Can we take this thing seriously? The music is lovely—at times indescribably beautiful. But what are we to think about it? When the old witch, dressed and made up after the veriest old hag that ever flourished in the colored prints of a child's storybook, dances about the stage with her broom and tinally wishes it through the air on it, while the composer treats her, musically, like a burlesque Brünnhilde, are we to take it seriously? It hardly seems so. No; this "Hänsel und Gretel" of good Master Humperdink is the triumphant musical joke of the age. It is the masterpiece of a master humorist. It is a Wagnerian reductio ad absurdum.

Humperdink knew the Wagner art from the core to the surface. He said to himself, "This thing which has set the world afire is sublime. It is only a step to the ridiculous. I will show how easy it is to make that step. Wagner has proclaimed that his musical system is the fittest embodiment for great tragedies. I will show that it can be used in the treatment of a child's nursery tale, and that so used it is the perfection of musical fun."

With what exquisite art Humperdinck assailed his task! The song of the father in the first act, the song of Gretel at the opening of the second, the Sandman's song, the lovely prayer of the children, their two delicious duets in the third act, only go to prove that the highest resources of music are not wasted on homely themes. "Hänsel und Gretel" is a work of art; but there is room for grave doubt as to whether it is the kind of art that will appeal to American audiences. In Germany the circumstances are different. Addison in Paris exclaimed: "Good heavens! Why, even the little children here speak French!" In Germany he would have said: "Even the little children here understand Wagner." Therefore, why should not nursery tales and nursery tunes be Wagnerized for them? But in America how will it be?

Last night's performance did not go far toward stamping the excellencies of the work on the public mind. Anton Seidl was the conductor, and he did his best with an excellent orchestra to bring out the beauties of the score. But everything in the instrumental department sounded dead and cold. Perhaps Daly's Theatre is not adapted to musical revelation. Certainly the orchestra sounded as if it were behind a veil.

As for the scenic beauties, of which so much was expected, they were, indeed, a disappointment. The forest was not at all illusive, and it looked small. The golden stairs down which the angels walked were too painfully like the bull's-eye lights that are placed over pavement vaults, and the angels walked as if they had no great faith in the structure. The angels themselves looked very much as if they had just dropped in from the street at the rear of Daly's Theatre. Paint, powder, and cosmetics were very much in evidence, and the wings did not fool any one. The gingerbread palace was very, very like a woodshed, and the witch was too, too comic and had altogether too many dialects. She was almost as funny as the speech which Mr. Daly permitted Sir Augustus Harris to make after the second act.

The performers engaged in the opera were without exception incompetent. The best singer—the only singer, indeed—was Jacques Bars, who appeared as Peter, the broommaker. Miss Jeanne Douste, who eight or ten years ago was known here as a pianist, acted with some becoming innocence of art as Gretel, but her innocence of art in singing was not so becoming. Marie Elba was only tolerable as Hänsel, her singing being weak and her acting wholly that of a girl, not a boy. Miss Gordon sang wretchedly. But perhaps things will go better after a time. They need to. The cast was as follows:

Peter	Jacques Bars
Gertrude	Alice Gordon
Hansel	Marie Elba
Gretel	Jeanne Douste
The Witch	Louise Meisslinger
Sandman	Cecile Brani
Dewman	Edith Johnston

TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO MRS. BOOTH

Salvation Army Had a Great Meeting—Statistics Showing the Wonderful Work Now Being Accomplished.

A meeting was held by the Salvation Army last night for the purpose of bidding Mrs. Booth farewell, as she leaves to-morrow for a few weeks' stay in San Francisco, and for welcoming home Major Emma Bown, who has been in charge of the slum and rescue work, but who has been away on a vacation.

Commander Booth announced that during the past six months in seven of the leading cities of the United States the army had held 6,884 meetings in saloons and lodging houses, 6,884 little children had been given garments, 131,460 persons had attended the meetings, 28,906 saloons had been visited, and 3,235 little children had been cared for.

Mrs. Booth told the audience that there were no schisms or dissensions in the army. The one object was to bring hope and salvation to the hopeless. She would not describe the crime to be found in the slums, for, if she should, she said, she would also feel like describing it in the higher circles, for it existed everywhere.

Mrs. Booth said faith was the foundation of the success of the army work. If there were backslidings, the subject was not let alone, but kept after time and again until the reformation became permanent. It was not easy for many to understand the difficulty surrounding many converts who have black records to fight against, and who, she said, are hounded by the police.

The rescue work, she said, was divided from that of the slum work. It was proper for the rescue work to be conducted by women, for it was time that woman should stand out as the friend of woman.

Mrs. Booth said that

CLEVELAND'S TEMPLE CUP

The Western Team Wins Four Out of Five Games.

BALTIMORE BEATEN IN CLOSE CONTESTS

The Game Yesterday Full of Excitement — Police Had to Escort the Visitors to Their Hotel.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The Temple Cup goes to Cleveland, and, as last year, the champions must content themselves with second place in the contest for the prize. Tebeau and his Spiders took to-day's game with something to spare. Neither side scored until the seventh inning, but, despite the goose eggs and cold weather, there was lots of enthusiasm because of numerous brilliant plays. From the opening of the seventh inning until the teams had left the grounds, there was excitement plenty and to spare.

Up to the end of the sixth inning there had been but three hits made off Hoffer. Young was the first man up in the seventh. He cracked out a double, Burkett singled, and McKean sacrificed. Young was, however, held on third. Kelley's error in dropping a ball from Childs's bat allowed Young to score. Singles by McAleer and Tebeau and two dumb exhibitions by Gleason and Carey gave the Clevelands two more runs. Three singles and an error netted them two in the succeeding ihning.

Baltimore earned one run in the seventh inning. In this inning an incipient riot followed Tebeau's alleged attempt to spike Hoffer as he ran past first. Returning to the base, Hoffer vigorously pushed Tebeau, felling him to the ground. The players rushed in from the field, and yells filled the air.

The champions added another tally to their score in the ninth inning, and at one time had a chance of winning the game. With two out, McGraw and Keeler drew bases on balls, and Jennings was hit by the pitcher. The crowd meantime was wildly encouraging the home players and trying to rattle the others. With the bases full, Kelley was besought in frantic terms to bring them in. The best he could do was to single, scoring McGraw. With a chance to win the game and possibly the Temple Cup the rooters begged and besought Brodie to punch out a triple or homer, but he failed miserably.

The crowd left the grounds in bad humor, hundreds of them lining up about the players' clubhouse, awaiting the appearance of the Cleveland team. The police were, however, prepared for any outbreak that might happen, and quickly drove the mob back until a passageway had been made for the Forest City men. As they filed into their stage, a platoon of mounted police surrounded it and opened an avenue for the 'bus to drive through. Several policemen rode in the vehicle, while others were on top. The very formidable array of blue-coats deterred the crowd from making any hostile demonstration and the team reached its hotel without molestation.

The chilly weather had a bad effect on the attendance, which was a little less than 6,000. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1	Burkett, lf.	1	3	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	1	McKean, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Jennings, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	1	1	McAleer, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	2	4	0	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	0	1	Zimmer, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Carey, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	2	5	0	McGarr, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Young, p.	2	1	1	3	0
Total	2	8	27	9	5	Total	5	11	27	11	3

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 2. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 11. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 4; off Young, 2. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Young, 1. Two-base hits—Blake. McGraw, Young. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Young. Stolen bases—Clarke, (2,) McGraw, Childs. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Hurst.

LEAGUE RESERVE LIST.

Players the Ball Clubs Want to Keep for Next Season.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following is a list of the baseball players of the League reserved for next season, or already under contract:

Pittsburg.—Merritt, Snyder, Killen, Hart, Menefee, Gardner, Beckley, Bierbauer, Cross, Clingman, Genins, W. A. Stuart, Niles, E. Smith, and C. Mack.

Chicago.—Anson, Kittridge, Donohue, Moran, Griffith, Terry, Hutchison, McFarland, Parker, Dolan, Thornton, Morse, Briggs, Decker, Truby, Stewart, Parrott, Everett, Dahlen, Wilmot, Lange, McBride.

Cleveland.—O. Tebeau, Childs, McKean, Burkett, Young, Chamberlain, Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor, Zimmer, Grimminger, F. Griffith.

Cincinnati.—Dwyer, Foreman, Rhines, Parrott, Phillips, Fisher, Cross, Grey, Ehret, McPhee, Smith, Latham, Motz, Canavan, Holliday, Miller, Burke, Hoy, Hogriever, McCarthy, Vaughn, Murphy, McFarland.

Louisville.—Sims, McDermott, Inks, Cunningham, Hassamaer, Shugart, Wright, Warner, McCreery, Weyhing, Herman, O'Brien, McCann, Gettinger, Brouthers, Richardson, Saunders.

St. Louis.—Peitz, Miller, Otten, Rappold, McFarland, Breitenstein, Hoffer, McDonald, Kissinger, Connor, Quinn, Samuels, Ely, Cooley, Sheehan, Dowd.

New-York.—Bannon, Burns, W. H. Clarke, (pitcher;) William Clark, Doyle, Farrell, Fuller, Batton, German, Meekin, Stafford, Tiernan, Van Haltren, Rusie, Wilson, J. M. Ward, Westervelt.

Boston.—Nichols, Dolan, Sullivan, Tenney, Ryan, Tucker, Harrington, Lowe, Long, Nash, McCarthy, Duffy, Nyce, Collins, Bergen, Bannon, Connaughton.

Philadelphia.—Clements, Taylor, Carsey, Reilly, Hamilton, Orth, White, Thompson, Sullivan, Buckley, Lush, McGill, Beam, Cross, Madison, Delahanty, Turner, Grady, Smith, Lampe, Hulen, Boyle, Hallman, R. G. Allen.

Baltimore.—Robinson, Clarke, Bowerman, McMahon, Hoffer, Clarkson, Hemming, Esper, Pond, Carey, J. Gleason, Reitz, Jennings, McGraw, Kelly, Keeler, Brodie, Clarkson, Horner, S. Brown.

Brooklyn.—Foutz, Griffin, Stein, Kennedy, Gumbert, Daub, Abbey, Grim, Daily, Burrell, Lachance, Daly, Corcoran, Shindle, Schoch, Treadway, Anderson.

Contracts, 1896—With Washington, V. Anderson, C. S. Abbey, T. T. Brown, J. Boyd, A. C. Boswell, C. T. Crooks, E. Cartwright, J. A. Gilroy, William Joyce, W. B. Mercer, A. J. Maul, J. Malarkey, J. P. McGuire, J. McJames, F. Shibeck, A. F. Selbach, W. L. Lush, C. Molesworth.

With Cincinnati, V. A. Davis.

With New-York, Fred Pfeffer, F. B. Butler, G. S. Davis, D. Davis, E. D. Dohney.

With Pittsburg, P. J. Donovan, Jacob Stenzel, Samuel Moran, John D. Foreman, John Goar, Charles M. Hasting, E. P. Hawley, C. Y. Hewitt.

With Louisville, F. C. Clark, W. Holmes, W. C. Hill, A. D. McFarlan.

With Chicago, D. Friend.

With Boston, C. W. Ganzell, J. E. Stivetts.

TO HAVE A GOOD TEAM.

Princeton Will Be Strong Behind the Line This Season.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—The last week on the gridiron at Princeton has brought out the strong and the weak points of the team more than all the previous days of training of the season, and the students are beginning to make up their minds pretty positively concerning the prospect for a winning team this year. It has become a settled conviction that the orange and black will be better represented in football than any one had any reason to expect last year, after she lost the championship, but it is also a settled conviction that her strength this season will lie back of the line, instead of in the line, as was the case last year. Captain Lea will be able to get together a creditable line of seven rushers, but when this is done, he will have exhausted nearly all his high-class material for line positions, and for substitutes he will probably have to whistle. If a lucky season is experienced, this line will probably bring some glory to the college, but if any serious accidents occur, which experience has shown to be the more likely supposition, it will be almost impossible to fill such vacancies from any material now on the field.

The training tables have been organized, and twenty-nine men are now at the two tables. At the 'Varsity table are Cochran, Gayley, Bannard, Lea, Johnston, Church, and Ayres. The scrub table is made up of Geer, Wentz, Sutor, Armstrong, Fulton, Hayward, Kelly, Lloyd, Baird, Dickey, Reynolds, Turney, Stahl, Turner, Jordan, Rhodes, Riggs, Rosengarten, Brokaw, Fyfer, Smith, Tyne, and Graham.

During the last week's practice Dudley Riggs has been kept at guard, instead of in his old position at centre, and the change is now thought to be a wise one. He is working hard in learning to play the position, under the tutelage of Arthur L. Wheeler, the veteran guard, but does not prove as apt a pupil as his coach could wish. He has the requisite weight for an ideal guard, but is rather slow in getting into the game, and is at times exremely clumsy.

"Jim" Rhodes, the other big guard, is on the field regularly. Rhodes is also slow in getting into form, and has not shown, thus far this season, anything like his last year's game.

At centre Gayley is doing excellent work, and bids fair to outdo many a predecessor in the position. He handles the ball in a clean fashion, and is into the play with a snap and vigor which does credit to his 190 pounds. The man who has shown the greatest improvement of any in the line, is "Willie" Church, last year's substitute tackle, now occupying Holly's old place. Church's long experience against the 'Varsity is now bearings its fruit, and, if his play continues to improve at its present rate, he will prove a worthy successor to Holly. He is being practiced at running with the ball, and rarely fails to gain his ground in this manoeuvre.

On the ends are Johnston, '96, and Cochran, '98, and both men are rapidly approaching their last season's form. Johnston has had three years' experience on the scrub, and Cochran played the position at Lawrenceville before coming to Princeton. Both men are reliable tacklers, get down the field quickly on a kick, and break up interference in fine style, but the pair is by no means the equal of such a couple as Trenchard and Brown, the ends for the past two seasons on the Tiger team.

Tyler, '97, is also in the race for a line position, and will be first choice, after Church, for tackle. Smith, '97, and Brokaw, '97, are available as substitute ends, in case they can be spared from back of the line, and Wentz, '99, seems about first choice for substitute guard, so far as there is any choice, out of half a dozen untried men. For the rear positions there is a houseful of promising candidates. For each of the vacant back positions there are probably half a dozen promising men. Those in the lead for the quarter-back position are Sutor, '99; Smith, '97; Brokaw, '97, and Tucker, '99. Sutor is regarded with most favor by the coachers at present. He is as quick as a cat, and gets into every play. His tackling is sure, and his interference strong. His great fault is fumbling, which, if not corrected, will mar his chances for the place, and, probably, keep him out of it. Smith, '97, is also a likely candidate, but is new at the position, and is yet an uncertain quantity. His steady head would be valuable in the position in giving the signals, but it is yet a matter to be settled whether he can acquire the alertness requisite for the position.

Tucker, '99, has had some experience at the quarter in his preparatory school, and comes with a reputation to sustain. His build is just the kind of a build that the coachers like to see at the quarter-back position, being short and stocky, but he has not shown himself able to use his weight to the best advantage in the practice games he has been in, nor is he remarkable in defensive work.

At the halves Rosengarten, Armstrong, Ayres, Fulton, and Kelly are showing up well, the best progress being made by Rosengarten in recent practice. Armstrong is thought to be one of the most promising men on the field. He is built for a bucking half, measuring 6 feet, and weighing 175 pounds, and is showing good ability in that capacity. Ayres, '99, is short and stocky, a speedy runner, and a good tackler, but is slow in starting, and frequent in fumbles. He is thought to be the most promising freshman on the field. For full-back, honors are pretty evenly divided between Bannard, '98; Pope, '97, and Baird, '99.

LEHIGH'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

A Strong Eleven Expected This Season—Its Make-up.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Oct. 8.—The football season has opened very auspiciously at Lehigh. With most of the players of last year's team to rely upon, Capt. Trafton should be able to produce an eleven this year that will do honor to its alma mater. The team has been under the coaching of McClung until Oct. 1, and he has infused into it the fast and snappy play for which Lehigh is noted.

The men have been training regularly every afternoon for several weeks, being ably assisted by the scrub, which is especially strong this year. Unlike the method used in former years, the policy this year seems to be not to work the men more than is absolutely necessary for them to learn all their plays thoroughly.

Laurie Bliss, the famous Yale half back of '92, arrived on Friday and took charge of the team. He remains only three weeks. His coaching is very effective and on the same lines as McClung's, perhaps, if anything, requiring still faster play.

In the line, Best, Budd, Houston, and Becerra, and missed, and so is Harrison behind the line. But candidates for these positions have been so numerous and of such excellence that these vacancies can easily be filled.

Keys will again be found at centre with Capt. Trafton on his left. Both are in excellent form, and, having had several years' experience, should be almost invincible. L. W. Baldwin will occupy Becerra's position at right guard. He is heavy and plucky, and played several games last year very creditably. As tackles, Thurston of last year's team and Gunsolus of the famous '93 team are admirably fitted. They play in splendid form, Gunsolus being especially strong and fast. Okeson fills his old position at the end and comment on his playing would be useless. For the other end Holderness, Slade, Elliot, and Treichler are very evenly matched. Holderness having had the most experience is, however, practically sure of the position.

Back of the line such men as Gass at quarter, Fitzgerald at full, and Barnard at left half, of last year's team, have already demonstrated their form and ability, and show much improvement. Van Dyne has worked for and secured the position of right half, and, although a new man, he shows excellent qualities. With Senior and Nevins, two promising candidates for half back, as substitutes, the make-up of the team is complete. As a whole, the line is heavy and strong, the backs get started quickly, and the interference is good.

But one game has thus far been played this season, the home team fully repaying the confidence placed in them by defeating their opponents, Rutgers, by a score of 25 to 0. The game was, however, no fair test of Lehigh's strength, Rutgers being outclassed at every point.

The game between the University of Pennsylvania and Lehigh on Saturday, Oct. 12, will be of greater moment, and will fully decide whether or not Lehigh has a team which may compete with the larger universities.

The schedule for the coming season, as presented by Manager Daboll, is as follows:

University of Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, at Philadelphia; Princeton, Oct. 19, at Philadelphia; West Point, Oct. 26, at West Point; Princeton, Oct. 30, at Princeton; Orange Athletic Club, Nov. 2, at Orange; Lafayette, Nov. 9, at South Bethlehem; Annapolis, Nov. 16, at Annapolis; Lafayette, Nov. 28, at Easton.

SCHOOLBOYS READY FOR FOOTBALL.

Committee to Prepare Schedule for Interscholastic Association.

The annual election of the officers of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association took place at Wilson & Kellogg's school yesterday afternoon. The schools represented and their delegates were: Cutler—Harris and Draper. Trinity—T. P. Browne, Jr., and A. W. Taves. Berkeley—E. Moeran, Jr., and F. Lefferts. Barnard—Bedford and Hull. De La Salle—D. Tilford and J. O'Shea. Harvard—Dillenbach and Ehrich. Hamilton Institute—Carey and Craffut. Columbia Grammar—Wilcox and Thompson. Columbia Institute—McCabe and Molleson. Dwight—Bogart and Fisher. Halsey—Rogers and Gilsey. Wilson & Kellogg—McDavitt and H. L. Riker.

The result of the election was: President—McDavitt; Vice Presidents—McCabe, Browne, and Woodward; Secretary—Tilford; Treasurer—Lefferts.

Tilford, Carey, Draper, Wenman, and Dillenbach were appointed by the President to ascertain what schools will enter teams for the football championship and to draw up a schedule accordingly.

A proposal for the formation of a National Interscholastic Athletic Association, to include all the interscholastic associations in the United States, was received. No action was taken on the matter.

Crescents Versus Pennsylvania.

The first important football game of the season hereabout will be played at Eastern Park this afternoon, when the Crescents will meet the team of the University of Pennsylvania in their annual match. Both teams have had several practice games so far this Fall, but neither has yet been called upon to exert anything like full strength. To-day's game will therefore serve to bring out the best qualities of both teams. This will be the only opportunity for New-Yorkers to see the Pennsylvania eleven this season.

The latter have made many friends in the metropolis during the last few years, and divide honors with Yale and Princeton in popularity. The game to-day will begin promptly at 3:30 o'clock, the teams playing in this order:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Crescent.
Boyle	Left end	Curry
Wagenhurst	Left tackle	Hughes
Woodruff	Left guard	Hotchkiss
Hull	Centre	Baldwin
Stannard	Right guard	Haskell
Off	Right tackle	Smith
Dickson	Right end	Robertson
Williams	Quarter back	Young
Gelbert	Half back	Sheldon
Minds	Half back	Hutchinson
Brooke	Full back	Ohl

Backing Up Their Team.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 8.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of the students of Williams College was held in Alumni Hall to-night for discussion of the football situation. Preliminary to the regular meeting a college sing was held, after which Manager Irish introduced Prof. Russell, who made one of his characteristic speeches. Coach Norton Thompson was then introduced. He informed the college that Capt. Hickey had water on the knee, and urged the necessity of loyal support of the team on the part of every member of the college. After he had finished, Safford, '90, made a short address, followed by Duryea, '88. During the meeting it was announced that Trinity would play here Saturday. The meeting closed with enthusiasm unabated.

Harvard Wants to Play Princeton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 8.—Harvard and Yale not now being able to play football, Harvard men are anxious for a game with Princeton. The Harvard coachers and Capt. Brewer are particularly zealous in this cause, and will do all in their power to arrange a game. The difficulty comes not over the rules but over a date. Harvard has Nov. 9 and Nov. 16 open. Princeton plays Cornell on Nov. 9. This would leave Nov. 16, which is only a week before the Harvard-Pennsylvania game. Thus the matter stands, but it will probably be settled very shortly.

B. G. Waters, whose election as head coach was announced yesterday, declines to accept the position, as he prefers to coach on the field rather than conduct the campaign. Accordingly, there will be no head coach. As some Chairman at the coachers' meetings is necessary, it has been decided that Bernard Trafford, '93, who Captained the eleven in 1891 and 1892, will preside on such occasions. His voice will count no more than those of the rest. His only task is to preserve order, and see that the coachers act together and in harmony.

Walter Camp to Coach in California.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—Walter Camp will leave Saturday for California and will coach the Stanford University football team for a month. Mr. Camp takes the trip primarily for his health. He will return in time for the Yale-Princeton game in November.

INVITED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Mr. Pillsbury Asked to Play the Strongest Chess Masters.

The following letter from the Honorary President of the St. Petersburg Chess Club was received by Mr. Pillsbury at the Brooklyn Chess Club, yesterday:

St. Petersburg Chess Club,
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Sept. 21, 1895.

H. N. Pillsbury, Esq., Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: The St. Petersburg Chess Club proposes to organize in the month of November of the current year, in St. Petersburg, a tournament between the strongest chess masters of the world, and hopes to obtain your consent to participate, in this contest, issuing at the same time invitations to Messrs. Steinitz, Tarrasch, Lasker, and Tschigorin. Each of the participants would have to play four games with every other, playing each four games every week.

The St. Petersburg Chess Club offers the participants in this tournament, (supposing they will be the five mentioned masters, including yourself) four prizes, as follows: First, $250; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $60; and, in addition, a remuneration for every game played of $20 to the winner and $5 to the loser, and $10 to each player when a game is drawn.

The St. Petersburg Chess Club proposes to cover the traveling expenses of the players to St. Petersburg and back, offering you for this purpose the sum of $300.

During the stay of the masters in St. Petersburg, the St. Petersburg Chess Club will provide for their lodging, including tea or coffee in the morning, and lunch, dinner, and supper served at the clubrooms, and also offers $25 each for small expenses during their stay here.

The following table will illustrate a distribution of prize money as proposed:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
A	12	4	0
B	9	6	1
C	7	9	0
D	6	9	1
E	5	11	0

On the basis of prizes and remuneration offered the distribution would be as follows:

A (first prize) wins $250 plus $240 plus $20, $510; B (second prize) wins $150 plus $180 plus $30 plus $10, $370; C (third prize) wins $100 plus $140 plus $45, $285; D (fourth prize) wins $50 plus $120 plus $45 plus $10, $225; E wins $100 plus $55, $155—making a total for prizes of $1,545.

The St. Petersburg Chess Club begs you to offer any suggestion that may occur to you concerning the tournament, which will be given fullest consideration in drawing up the final details.

In case you will honor the club by accepting this invitation, kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter by cabling the word "Accepted," to St. Petersburg Schachclub, St. Petersburg. Believe me, Sir very truly yours,

P. SASZUROF,
Honorary President, St. Petersburg Chess Club.

Mr. Pillsbury will soon decide whether to accept the invitation. He is anxious to meet such experts as will be at St. Petersburg, and only business affairs can prevent his taking part in the tournament.

A dinner will be given to Mr. Pillsbury in Brooklyn, Oct. 15. A presentation will take place, and Mayor Schieren and Chauncey M. Depew are expected to make short speeches.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF TOURNEY.

The Play Begins with a Match for "Two-Year-Olds."

The St. Andrew's Golf Club will begin to-day its annual Fall tournament, and the various contests will last throughout the week, play beginning each morning at 10:30 o'clock, and continuing in the afternoon. The tournament will be opened this morning with the competition for the President's Cup, presented by John Reid, for "two-year-olds." This is the first time that such a tournament has ever been played in this country, and it has attracted considerable interest among golfers. All contestants for this cup must be players who have learned the game within the last two years.

The purpose of the tournament is to bring out the younger material in golfing, giving them a free field to themselves. The entries include some of the leading St. Andrew's men, for within the last two years many excellent new golfers have come to the front. Among the best are Capt. A. L. Livermore, C. E. Sands, winner of second championship place in the recent Newport tournament; W. H. Sands, B. Spaulding de Garmendia, Alexander Moffat, and Quincy A. Shaw, of the Brookline Club, Boston. This event will be twice around the course, eighteen holes, medal play.

This afternoon the first round of the St. Andrew's Cup tournament will be commenced. This will be whole play over the usual course, and it will be run out in rounds, as the championships, so that it likely will not be finished before Friday. Nearly all the club members have entered, besides several from Tuxedo, and it is sure to be a well-fought contest.

Among the players will be L. B. Stoddart, Dr. G. Henderson, G. E. Armstrong, James Park, Spaulding de Garmendia, J. B. Upham, A. L. Livermore, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, W. R. Innis, John Reid, J. C. Ten Eyck, C. Chauncey, R. B. Kerr, Q. A. Shaw of Brookline, and Dr. E. C. Rushmore, E. C. Kent, and Alfred Seton, Jr., of Tuxedo.

The contest for the Willard Brown Cup will be played Saturday, over thirty-six holes, medal play, and in the afternoon of that day the professional tournament will come off for cash prizes from $100 to first to $20 to fourth. Among the professional golf players will be James Foulis of Chicago, Samuel Tucker of St. Andrew's, Willie Dann of Shinnecock, and possibly Willie Campbell.

Jersey Against the Boxers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Police Justice Douglass to-day gave a decision in the case of Casper Leon, Charles Roden, Frank Erne, Joseph Craig, "Sim" Robinson, Peter Reilly, and Timothy Hurst, who were arrested on July 15 for giving a boxing entertainment under the auspices of the Hudson County Athletic Association.

Justice Douglass held that the contestants had violated the law against prizefighting, and held them in $300 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Justice Douglass said he based his decision on the opinion of the Chief Justice, who dissented in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Olympic Club.

T. J. Preston to Have a Half-Rater.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Arrangements have been made with T. J. Preston, Jr., Vice Commodore of the Passaic River Yacht Club, to build a half-rater yacht from plans to be furnished by Gardner & Cox of New-York, designers of the Norota. It is the intention of Mr. Preston to have a crack flier, and the boat is guaranteed to beat the Ethelwynn, which successfully defended the international cup against the English yacht Spruce IV. last month, and the new boat will be entered to compete in the contests next season for the international cup under the rules of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and will also be raced at various regattas up the Sound.

Mr. Rose's Challenge Received.

The written challenge from the Royal Victoria Yacht Club on behalf of Mr. C. D. Rose has been received by the New-York Yacht Club. A special meeting to consider the same has been called for next Monday, the 14th inst.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

Racing at Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Football.—University of Pennsylvania vs. Crescent A. C., at Eastern Park.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's Club links, near Yonkers, morning and afternoon.
Trotting at Huntington, L. I., 12:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Racing at Aqueduct, 2 P. M.
Golf.—At St. Andrew's links; tournament for amateurs.
Trotting at Huntington, L. I., 12:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

Racing at Aqueduct, 2 P. M.
Golf at St. Andrew's links.

Bicycles.

ROUND WHEELS, SQUARE DEALS
at
MALTBY & ROBLEY'S,
1 Park Pl., and at Academy, 125th St. and 7th Av.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Keating's Falcons and Crescent Cycles.
Bargains in second-hand wheels from $15.00 up.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.
THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

The Turf.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
RACING TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Admission, $1.50; ladies, 50c.
Special race trains leave East 34th St. at 1 P. M. and 1:40 P. M., and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 1:20 P. M., returning immediately after races. Stages connect with Kings County "L."

ONE MORE BIG ROAD RACE

The Chatham Wheelmen Will Conduct It on Saturday, Oct. 19.

A TIMES MEDAL AMONG THE PRIZES

Many Fast Cyclists Expected to Compete — The Event Will Be a 25-Mile Handicap Over Fine Jersey Roads.

CHATHAM, N. J., Oct. 8.—There will be one more big road race before the season closes, and the Chatham Wheelmen will have charge of it. It will be a twenty-five mile handicap, open to all, and owing to the nature of the prizes, it will undoubtedly attract many high-class entries. This event is not a money-making scheme, for every cent derived from entrance fees will be spent for trophies.

One of the most desirable prizes, according to the managers of the race, will be a gold medal offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the rider making the best net time. This trophy will be equal in every detail to the handsome medals presented by THE TIMES during the past three seasons.

Saturday, the 19th inst., is the date set for the contest, and the time for the start is 2:30 P. M. The entry list, which is in the hands of George S. McDougall, who may be addressed here, will be closed next Saturday. The fee is $2.

A very fine course has been chosen, and under favorable conditions fast time ought to be made. The course is laid from the eastern boundary line of the Madison Borough, through this place to the summit of Short Hills, over a part of the new Morris County macadam roads, and into Essex and Union Counties. This route will be gone over four times to complete the twenty-five miles.

It has been decided to have the handicapping done by the league official appointed for this district, so that all contestants may be sure of fairness in this important matter. The committee in charge of the race comprises G. S. McDougall, Charles L. Ingraham, Charles K. Nichols, Frank A. Mead, E. R. Bellman, and Edward L. Phillips.

FOR THE LIBERTYS' FAIR.

Additional Arrangements Made by the Ladies of the Union Cycle Club.

Further arrangements have been made for the fair of the Liberty Wheelmen, in Lefferts Hall, Brooklyn, early in November. The ladies of the Union Cycle Club, who volunteered their services, have organized, and appointed the following attendants for booths:

Fancy Tables (four)—Mrs. E. Bindram, Mrs. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Alex. Schwalbach, Mrs. W. F. Lutz, Jr., Miss Eleanor Howard, Miss L. Winkler, Mrs. Charles Woodell, and Mrs. C. H. T. Kendrick.

Flowers—The Misses Effie Whitlock and Helen Palsey.

Sporting Goods—Miss Eva Bindram.

Toys—Mrs. Frank E. Bockelmann, and Miss Florence Wilson.

Refreshments—The Misses Nellie Nichols and Grace Porter.

All the above-named attendants are enthusiastic wheelwomen.

Lemonade—The Misses Edith Stockwell and Josie Nichols.

Candy—The Misses Minnie Von Borstl and Edith Clinch.

Groceries—Mrs. Christine Lewis and Mrs. J. S. Corbin.

An attempt will be made to present many new and novel features, and a great success is looked for. The proceeds will be used in the erection of a new clubhouse for the Libertys.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

Secretary Bull Announces the Nominations for the New-York Division.

Nominations for district representatives have been completed by Chief Consul Potter of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The election will take place by mail during the month, beginning on the 15th inst. The nominations are announced by Secretary Bull as follows:

First District—W. R. Sykes, Guy E. Robinson, C. L. Jones, Dr. Henry E. Westbay, Will R. Pitman, George R. Bidwell, M. M. Belding, Jr., Henry T. Duffield, F. A. Myrick, F. M. Frobisher, C. A. Sheehan, J. P. Haight, New-York City; J. H. Carpenter, Sing Sing; J. F. Clark, Prince's Bay; C. B. Lockwood, Yonkers; George C. Pennell, New-York City; A. P. Black, New-York City.

Second District—Arthur M. Jervis, Henry Strugnell, Charles E. Losee, Edward H. Walker, Robert L. Stillson, Brooklyn; G. A. Roullier, Flushing; D. B. Van Vleck, L. P. Coleman, G. E. Stackhouse, Brooklyn; Andrew Peters, Brooklyn.

Third District—Charles B. Benson, Hudson; H. O. Folger, Cohoes; J. D. Chism, Jr., Bernard Schmidt, Jr., Albany; Frederick G. Tyler, Troy; J. A. Barkhuff, Amsterdam.

Fourth District—Edward Leonard, Auburn; Will G. Greene, Watertown; G. Edward Wood, Syracuse.

Fifth District—Norman Wright, Poughkeepsie; Frederick W. Ogden, Binghamton; G. M. Millspaugh, Middletown.

Sixth District—Walter S. Jenkins, Buffalo; William R. Lansing, Rochester; R. Bruce Oliver, Lockport; J. Stuart Kelley, Buffalo.

Battalion Cyclists Protested.

A protest has been lodged against the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps in the matter of the prize won in the Gramercy-Metropolis century run a few weeks ago.

The Mount Vernon Wheelmen are understood to have made the protest. The prize in question was the trophy offered to the club having the largest number of survivors. The Eighth Battalion boys were declared the winners, but at the time several participants in the run expressed a doubt that all the riders carrying the Battalion colors were bona fide members. The Mount Vernons had the second largest number of survivors. The Run Committee will take action on the protest as soon as possible.

Yeatman Was a Record Holder.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Yeatman, the bicyclist, whose death was reported from Charleston, although only twenty-two years of age, had been a prominent rider for several years. He was twice the holder of the American twenty-four-hour record, first at 311 miles, and later at 334 miles, which he made a year ago on the Conduit Road in this district. Since going to Charleston, three months ago, he had wrested the twenty-five-mile road record of West Virginia from the champion of that State.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will have teams representing the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, the Kings County Wheelmen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Liberty, Bushwick, Long Island City, Prospect, Williamsburg, and New-Utrecht Wheelmen.

—"Fred" Hawkins, the former boy oarsman, who created so much excitement in rowing circles three years ago, and who lately took up cycling, has been suspended by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board. He is charged with making a false entry.

—The annual election of the New-York State Division will begin on the 15th inst., and continue for one month. The voting will be done by mail. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to the regular ticket.

—Joseph Smith and William Topham, two of the most formidable road racers of Germantown, Penn., will attempt in a few days to cover a double century in one day. They will doubtless ride over the Newark route.

—Brooklyn cyclists will be pleased to learn that work will soon be started on repairing the railroad crossings on Bedford Avenue. The space between the rails will be paved with asphalt.

—Monroe W. Coburn of Springfield completed his ride from Boston to this city at 11:40 P. M. Monday. He is said to have covered the distance in 23 hours and 40 minutes, including stops.

—Bald and Cooper, the Class B cracks, are now tied for first honors on the National Circuit. According to the percentage reckoning each has a score of 118 points.

—"Charlie" Earl's mile over the Merrick Road on Sunday in 1:56 was a fine performance. It was not officially timed, however, and will not stand as a road record.

—The late Harry Wright, chief of umpires of the National League of Baseball Clubs, was a member of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia.

—According to the checking returns there were about 230 survivors in the century run of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen on Sunday.

—The Patchogue Wheelmen contemplate joining the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

—The Orion Bicycle Club of Brooklyn will have a century run next Sunday.

—A bloomer club is talked of by Baltimore's society women.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.'S

"HARVEST HOME."

A Fall festival of fruit and flowers and magnificent merchandise to start what we mean shall be the grandest season of goods-selling New-Yorkers have ever known.

We never before had such stocks—so wisely chosen, so liberally selected, so masterfully bought, so surprisingly low priced. The grand preparations have brought the inevitable response—great, unprecedented trade.

Yes, we do feel happy over it, and that is why we swing into October with the richest and most significant display ever made in any store in the world, so far as we know. The goods will help—they are heaped up and spread out as you never saw. Marvels of high art, marvels of fitness, marvels of economy.

But there is more than merchandise. The fruits of the earth—flowers, plants, grain as it grows—have all been caught up to assist in this jubilee time. These are

OPENING DAYS FOR

WOMEN'S DRESSES Exquisite creations from the fashion centres of Europe. Masterpieces of the world's famous makers. And here and there, scattered through the great second-floor display, will be seen beautiful bits of Lingerie from Paris—a hint of the variety and beauty of the Muslin Underwear stock.

WOMEN'S WRAPS Marvels of taste and elegance. Generous, too. Lay one of the full sweep Capes on the carpet—a complete circle. Note the work—could it be nearer perfection? Surely the choosing was done by some one who knew every possibility of the market, as well as every quirk of fashion. And not a Cape or Wrap among them all but is thoroughly practical as well as rich and beautiful.

MILLINERY Wonderful what a touch of dashiness and style those Paris artistes can give to a Hat with a few dabs of ribbon, and jet, and feathers, and what not. Here are some of the loveliest conceits of the foremost Milliners of Christendom, as well as a wonderful assortment from our own workrooms.

WOMEN'S GLOVES A shower of new things in the best appointed glove store we know of in America. Evening shades, extra lengths and the very swell "Wearwell" for driving and afternoon walking.

DRESS TRIMMINGS Dainty rainbow effects in Spangled Waist Pieces and Netting; fine cut Jet, 100 styles Evening Pearl Trimming, white and Pompadour, and so on.

RICH LACES Every newness of the season and no end of charming pieces in Silk Laces, real Lierre, real Thread, real Duchess, real Point, real Renaissance, real Bruges, and the rest of the spider webby Lace tribe, including the favorite Arabic.

FEATHER BOAS Fresh flights, new beauties. Every woman wants one, the fashion leaders of the world are wearing them. $5.90 to $50, as to length and size.

And Dress Goods and Silks are in the full swing of the great movement. We were never before so well equipped to do better than your hope in all things that touch Women's Wear and home comforts and beautifying.

The grand selling of Carpets

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.
ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 2d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialities. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Woodbridge School,
617 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 26.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

City—Both Sexes.

New-York College of Music.
128-150 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequalled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway,)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
36 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Cortina School of Languages,
NO. 45 WEST 32D STREET.
The Cortina method. Send for circulars. French and German, special departments.
R. D. CORTINA, A. M., of Madrid, Principal.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 19th.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, September 10th, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans; peas, split; rice; sugars; candles; salt; baking powder; borax; brooms, whisk; brushes; buttons, collar; canned articles; can openers; chamois, skins; chocolate; clothes lines; combs; cloves; flavoring extracts; gelatine; handkerchiefs, linen; matches; nutmegs; oil, olive; pickles; pipes, B. W.; razor strops; sauce, Worcestershire; soaps, toilet; soups; spices; stationery; tapioca; thread, spool; towels; &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened October 10th 1895, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. S., U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York, Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 12, 1895, and then opened, for repairing United States steamer Ordnance. Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes, containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer Ordnance," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ E. MAIN St., Richmond, Va., September 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for construction and revetment of dikes and wing dams, will be received here until noon of October 12, 1895, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. PETER C. HAINS, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philadelphia, Balt., and Washn; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of "LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 875 Times, Up Town.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY a Parisian young lady diplomée; new, quick method. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Miscellaneous.

MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY OR porcelain; orders solicited; instruction given. L. VERGNES STEVENS, 210 West 4th St.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.

Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 50TH STREET, N. Y.
On the European plan exclusively. Located in the most aristocratic and fashionable part of the city; convenient to the shopping and amusement districts. All modern improvements, including new sanitary plumbing and electric lights. Arrangements for the season for family suites can now be made at reasonable prices. Cuisine and restaurant service of superior excellence.
CHARLES L. WETHERBEE, Proprietor.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF.)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. Large rooms, excellent table. QUIET HOME-LIKE COMFORTS. RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

THE SEVILLIA,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from this month; rentals by the year only.
Also a furnished apartment with fine Park view and well adapted for small receptions. Family going to Europe.
SELECT PATRONAGE.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Winter Resorts.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

THE LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 48 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 60 feet 5 inches; thence northeasterly 108 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

More Bicycle News
AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
Advertisements
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S daily page of Sports.

MODEL OF THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

To be Exhibited Everywhere After a Visit to the Atlanta Exposition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Engineers G. W. G. Ferris and Andrew Onderdonk and Architect Charles Schneider have just completed a sixty-thousand-dollar model of the World's Fair "White City," which was begun two years ago. The model will be shipped in sections to Atlanta this week, where it will be placed in a pavilion within the exposition grounds between the Machinery Hall and the Mining and Manufacturing Building. The fair over, the model will be brought back to this city and then taken to the principal cities of the world as a sample of Chicago enterprise and ingenuity. It will be placed on exhibition at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Everything is mathematically proportional, on the scale of one-twelfth inch to the foot, and every detail is reproduced, 22,000 pieces entering into the Machinery Hall alone. There are trees and sidewalks, the intramural railway, with running cars; searchlights, Krupp guns, and the Illinois battleship, capable of brilliant illumination. There are 1,000 arc lights, 3,200 minute lamps in the Court of Honor, and 800 in the Administration Building.

In the entire model are over 2,000,000 openings, through which electric lights gleam in the transformation evening scene. The lamps are the smallest ever used for commercial purposes.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1—38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

24 EAST 75th, (CORNER.)—Superior rooms, en suite or single; steam heated; private baths; excellent cuisine; references.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Handsome suites, with private table; parlor floor for physician; references.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly 809 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suites of rooms; private table.

41st ST., 48 EAST.—Nice, large sunny rooms, with excellent board; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor; back parlor; with board; references.

241 WEST 24th ST.—French boarding house; large and small rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN choice location, for one or two gentlemen; with or without board. Address Private Family, Box 830 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

3 EAST 47th ST., OPPOSITE Windsor.—Elegant and newly furnished suites, square, and single rooms; private bath; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; only gentlemen.

14 WEST 33d.—Handsomely furnished second floor; private bath; suite; to gentlemen; references.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

432 MADISON AV.—Hall room for gentleman; fourth floor; references.

2,168 7th AV.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; use of bath; reference required. Lawrence.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished front and hall room; to gentleman; private baths; references.

THREE FRONT ROOMS TO LET.—Newly furnished, 1,045 Lexington Av., 74th and 75th Sts.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—By two ladies, private house preferred, unfurnished floor or two rooms, with use of bath, for light housekeeping; east of 8th Av. and between 35th and 42d Sts.; references required. Address Mr. H. DOUGLAS, 145 East 40th St.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day.
LAST TRIP FROM N. Y. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY REFUSED

The President Declines to Alter the Sentences of Two Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has refused to interfere further in the case of Thomas St. Clair, convicted in California of murder on the high seas and originally sentenced to be hanged Sept. 21, 1894. He has been respited four times, the last carrying the date of execution to the 18th inst. In his indorsement, the President says:

Upon an examination of the merits of the application on behalf of this convict for Executive clemency, I am fully satisfied that he and those indicted with him are guilty of deliberate murder, and I cannot find any fact or circumstance connected with the case which justified the mitigation of the sentence which the court has pronounced.

The President has also denied the application for pardon in the case of Hans Hansen, convicted in California of murder on the high seas and sentenced to be hanged Friday, Oct. 18, 1895. "The appeals for clemency in the present case," the President says, "are so earnest and come to me from such varied and influential quarters, and the considerations which would invest the granting of clemency with satisfaction are so exceptionally strong, that I regret the conclusion to which my sense of duty has forced me. A thorough examination of the case has conclusively convinced me that a cold-blooded and cruel murder was committed by this convict and two others equally guilty. The fact that one of them has escaped final conviction and punishment is a failure of justice which ought not in such a case as this to operate to the advantage of those deservedly convicted and sentenced. Every ground upon which the creditable and humane appeals in behalf of the convict are based fails when subjected to the test of Executive duty in its relation to the just administration of the criminal law and the safety and peace of society."

"BAT" SHEA MUST SUFFER DEATH

Court of Appeals Affirms the Decision in the Election Murder Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in sentencing Bartholomew Shea to be put to death by electricity for the murder of Robert Ross in Troy during an election fight one year ago last March. Shea is now in Dannemora awaiting execution.

The opinion in the case is written by Judge Peckham, and all the Judges concur with the exception of Judge O'Brien, who was absent. Judge Peckham, in a long opinion, says that the Legislature should restrain within some reasonable limits the printing of a vast mass of prolonged examinations filled with petitions and immaterial matter. This case is an apt illustration. The Court finds that the indictment was not unlawfully procured, and that the Committee of Safety's circular did not affect the jury, as the decision was warranted by the evidence. The motion to postpone the trial, the Court thinks, was right.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The murder of Robert Ross occurred election day Tuesday, March 6, 1894, in the Third District of the Thirteenth Ward of this city. Shea was the leader of a gang of repeaters. An altercation ensued to prevent the repeaters from voting. Shea drew a revolver, and Robert Ross attempted to disarm Shea. William Ross ran to his brother's assistance, and McGough, seeing his approach, fired. Robert, seeing his brother fall, threw off Shea and started in pursuit of McGough. Robert Ross fell and Shea ran past him and fired at the back of Robert's head, this being the fatal shot.

The Grand Jury indicted Shea on the charge of murder in the first degree, and an extraordinary term of court was ordered by the Governor for the trial. Justice Herdon C. Williams of Watertown presiding. The verdict of "Guilty" was reached shortly after 12 o'clock the night before the Fourth of July, 1894.

The Stokes Judgment Affirmed.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the lower court in the case of Edward S. Stokes vs. John W. Mackay and another, appellants. This was an appeal from the decision of the lower court, involving about $90,000. Mackay and De Castro appealed from the decision of the lower court, declaring them judgment debtors to that amount. The suit was for the value of certain shares of stock owned by the plaintiff in the Commercial Lines Telegraph and which were taken from the plaintiff's possession. The opinion in the case was written by Judge Ingraham, in the local court, and awarded the full amount claimed.

AMUSEMENTS.

HANSEL AND GRETEL
Matinées Every
DALY'S THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
HANSEL & GRETEL, Humperdinck's Fairy Opera with SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S English Opera Company and an orchestra of 50.
Herr Anton Seidl, conductor.
First Matinée To-day at 2.
Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK OF **Trilby.**

GARDEN THEATRE.
COMMENCING OCTOBER 14TH.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Sale of seats and boxes now in progress.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:40. Matinée Saturday, 2:15 to 4:30.
5TH WEEK. ONLY 3 MORE WEEKS.
FRANCIS WILSON'S
Production of Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

GARRICK Richard Mansfield, Lessee. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MODJESKA. Farewell Engagement.
To-night (Wed.) & Sat. Night, Measure for Measure. Thurs. & Fri. Night, Mary Stuart. Mat. Sat., Camille.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway and 35th St. Wed. and Sat. Mat. 2.
MARK TWAIN'S
Pudd'nhead Wilson.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CHRISTOPHER, JR.

GRAND FAIR
of the Plattdutsche Volksfest Vereen, New-York, for the benefit of the Building Fund of Fritz Reuter Home, at Terrace Garden, 58th St., near 3d Av., Oct. 2 to 14. Admission, 25 cents.

Proctor's 58th St., bet. Lex'n & 3d. Avs. Vaudeville Noon to 12 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE.
Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Mlle. Polaire, Gypsie Trio, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

BIJOU. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
"Enough fun for half a dozen comedies."—Ev. Sun.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:45.
J. M. HILL.....Mgr.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. EVE., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE FOUNDLING. SEE CISSY WINK.
THE GREAT CISSY FITZGERALD.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Popular Sunday Concert.
Oct. 13th, at 8:15. PRICES, 25 cts. to $1. Boxes, $6 to $8.
OCTOBER 13th, at 8:15 P. M.
Symphony Orchestra
Conducted by AD. NEUENDORFF.
Soloists:
JULIA L. WYMAN....Mezzo-Sopr.
CAMILLA URSO.....Violinist
1,000 seats at 25 cts. Box office now open, 9 to 5.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Last Week Here. OF THE BIG SUCCESS, **Princess Bonnie.**
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MONDAY, OCT. 14,
GEORGE EDWARDES'
LONDON LYRIC THEATRE COMPANY,
Presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera,
HIS EXCELLENCY.
Seats and boxes now on sale.

6TH WEEK. **PALMER'S.**
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
DELLA FOX
and the Comic Opera Success,
FLEUR-DE-LIS Friday, Oct. 18, 50th time. Souvenirs.

Madison Square Garden.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
FOOD PRODUCTS AND APPLIANCES.
Open 10 A. M. till 10:30 P. M. Adm., 25c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.
EVERY SUNDAY—KERKER CONCERT.

5TH AV. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER.....Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN,
DAVID GARRICK
and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., Near Broadway.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE. near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in THE IRISH ARTIST.
Next week, the famous success, Mavourneen.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. SOTHERN.
Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2. SOTHERN.
Prologue begins 8 sharp. 1st Act begins 8:30.
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. SOTHERN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.
The Sporting Duchess.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. The Peasant Theatre Co. To-night and To-morrow, Der Protzenbauer, (Purseproud Peasant.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
HERRMANN THE GREAT.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. 15th St. & Irving Pl.
THE BATTLE OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

REGISTER'S CLERKS UNDER ARREST

Charged with Larceny of Fees—Expenses of Investigating the Office $3,000, Not $30,000, as Alleged by Mr. Levy.

Louis I. Musliner and Alfred Katz, the two clerks in the Register's office for whom warrants were issued Monday at the Tombs Police Court, went to the court yesterday morning, accompanied by their counsel, Abraham Levy, and gave themselves up. The warrants were in the hands of Policemen Gavagan and Dixon, and they were at once served.

Musliner lives at 208 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Katz at 114 East Broadway. Each is twenty-three years old, and both are clerks in the chattel mortgage department. The men are charged jointly with the theft of $1.10, which, it is alleged, they kept out of a two-dollar fee received Aug. 23, for examining forty chattel mortgages.

The affidavits in the case were made by Eugene Shepard of 343 West Twenty-ninth Street, who describes himself as an examiner. In

BROOKLYN BATTLE ROYAL

Reformers Preparing to Begin Soon a Vigorous Campaign.

REGULARS SORELY DISAPPOINTED

Jenks's Withdrawal Was Rejected as Bait—Mr. Grout Satisfied with Regular Senatorial Candidates.

Although all the candidates have not yet been nominated, and a great deal of preliminary work remains to be done, the members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County are already preparing for a vigorous and aggressive campaign in the cause of good government.

An immense transparency will be placed in a few days in front of the new headquarters of the party, 357 Fulton Street, and the Literary Bureau will begin to disseminate pamphlets and circulars.

Arrangements for mass meetings are being made, and the Campaign Committee promises that a battle royal will be given to the regular organization during the next five weeks.

From every ward and election district in the city reports are received showing that the reform organization is gaining strength, and that the Willoughby Street machine is losing ground.

The action of the Executive Committee Monday night in refusing to take the bait tendered by the machine in retiring Almet F. Jenks from the judiciary ticket, and offering Josiah T. Marean in his place as a candidate upon whom both parties could unite, is commended by all members of the reform party.

Mr. Jenks was nominated at the dictation of "Boss" McLaughlin as a defiance to the reform party, and was retained on the ticket until Mr. Grout threatened to retire unless he withdrew. Mr. Jenks's retirement was a source of much satisfaction to the regulars, who felt that the chief obstacle to harmony had been removed, and they imagined that the reform party would promptly retire one of its judiciary candidates and indorse Mr. Marean. They were greatly chagrined when they learned that Mr. Jenks's withdrawal had produced an opposite result, and that instead of retaining J. Warren Greene and John A. Taylor on the judiciary ticket, those gentlemen were retired, and the reform party indorsed Wilmot J. Smith and James W. Covert. The action of the reform party will insure the election of Smith, Covert, and Keogh.

A feeling of great relief was experienced by the leaders of the "regular" wing of the Brooklyn Democracy yesterday when Edward M. Grout, the "regular" candidate for Mayor, announced that he would accept the nomination. Mr. Grout's threat to withdraw from the ticket unless the Senatorial candidates were satisfactory to him made the leaders apprehensive, and early yesterday they called at his office and asked him if the results of the Senatorial Conventions Monday night were agreeable to him. Mr. Grout gave them to understand that, as a whole, he considered that the regular nominations were better than usual, and that he would lead the party in its fight against reform.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon Mr. Grout said:

"I am going to accept the nomination for Mayor, but my letter will not be issued before to-morrow."

Mr. Grout declined to say anything further on the subject.

The regulars nominated Frank Gallagher of the Sixth Ward for Senator of the Third District; William Batterman of the Fourth District, Michael J. Coffey of the Fifth District, Peter H. McNulty of the Sixth District, Patrick H. McCarren of the Seventh District, Daniel B. Thompson of the Eighth District, and Erastus D. Benedict of the Ninth District. With the exception of Coffey and McCarren, the nominees represent the better element of the machine.

Major McNulty was indorsed by the reform convention, but yesterday it was discovered that he is ineligible for the State Senate because he is a member of the Board of Education. The Constitution prohibits the candidacy for a State elective office of any person holding a city office within 90 days of the election, so Major McNulty's nomination is void. The Executive Committees of the two Democratic General Committees will have to nominate some one in Major McNulty's place. Whether his successor on the ticket will be a union candidate is not known, but members of both parties yesterday expressed the hope that he would be.

Some facetious individual started a report yesterday that Senator Coffey would decline his renomination because he objected to running on a ticket with Mr. Grout, but Senator Coffey said he had no such intention, though the nomination of Justice Jacob Neu for Mayor would have been more pleasing to him.

Ex-Senator Patrick H. McCarren is a typical machine representative, and even his own constituents did their best to prevent his renomination Monday night. He is the Eastern District lieutenant of "Boss" McLaughlin, and when in Albany he exerted himself in the interest of the East River Bridge Company. These things were urged against him Monday night. Ex-Congressman Magner led the fight in opposition to McCarren, and McCarren had a narrow escape from defeat.

The fight against McCarren in his own organization makes the prospect of a reform Democrat being elected in his district very bright, and the reformers will nominate a strong man, whom both Democrats and Republicans may support.

Frederick W. Lyster, the Republican candidate for Mayor, met the Republican candidates thus far nominated in his home, 170 Rodney Street, last evening, and talked over the situation with them. He will be formally notified of his nomination to-night, when it is expected that he will signify his acceptance.

The citizens who nominated Justice Gaynor for Mayor have decided to indorse Mr. Grout, and members of the committee which started the movement say they will carry on an independent campaign.

Members of the Consolidation League feel happy over the nominations made by the different parties. All three candidates for Mayor are consolidationists, and most of the Senatorial candidates have been identified with the consolidation movement.

SOME ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Six Republicans of the Brooklyn Board Have Been Renominated.

The Republicans of Brooklyn have nominated for Aldermen in the seven Aldermanic districts the following men:

First District—Isaac H. Carey, James Whitlock, Benjamin Boden, Jackson Wallace.

Second District—William H. Leaycraft, David B. Stewart, Samuel Myers, William J. Taylor.

Third District—J. J. Schlusser, Samuel E. Thompson, M. D. Messenger, Frederick W. Singleton.

Fourth District—Joseph P. Reynolds, Michael J. Sims, Philip J. Connell, Thomas S. Jenkins.

Fifth District—Adam H. Leich, William H. Ruggles, William J. Wassmuth, John F. Oitrogge.

Sixth District—Charles L. Wagner, Philip T. Williams, Louis A. Cohn, William H. Waters.

Seventh District—Frank F. Williams, Joseph R. Clark, Charles J. Haubert, Charles H. Francisco.

The Republican members of the present bord who have been renominated are President Wallace, Aldermen Cary, Leaycraft, Cohn, Leich, and Haubert.

Senator Owens a Philosopher.

Senator George A. Owens, who has been quite ill at his home, 123 North First Street, Brooklyn, is rapidly improving. His wife said yesterday:

"George is a philosopher. He seems to take his defeat as a matter of course. When he became a Senator some of our friends expected us to move out of this house; but, no; George said it was good enough for him when he was little known, and he was no better because he had been chosen a Senator. Many of the men in this district will miss him now that he cannot be re-elected. He paid strict attention to his business as a Senator. Everybody who came here got a hearing. Sometimes there would be forty men waiting to see him. Even if every room in the house was full he never turned any one away."

SALE OF RARE BOOKS

Good Prices for First Editions and Works of Importance—Ruskin's Works Evoke Spirited Competition.

At the book sale by Bangs & Co. yesterday, the following were some of the prices obtained:

Kirby's "Wonderful and Eccentric Museum," a book of curiosities in nature and art, six volumes, 8vo., cloth, London, 1820, $9; "Twenty-seven Sermons by Maister Hugh Latimer," black letter, small quarto, J. Daye, 1562, $3.75; "Charles O'Malley," first edition, 1841, $3.63; "Tom Burke," first edition, Dublin, 1844, $5.10; "Literary Souvenir," edited by Alaric A. Watts, proof engravings by Turner and others, five volumes, 8vo., boards, 1825-9, $5.25.

"Horae B. M. Virginis," a manuscript of fifteenth century in Dutch, on 164 leaves of vellum, containing two full-page illuminated miniatures, six pages surrounded with broad borders of flowers and fruit in colors, on gold ground, and a profusion of capital letters in colors, many heightened in gold, 8vo, velvet, $25; Milton's "Poetical Works," edited by Sir J. Egerton Brydges, illustrated, six volumes, 8vo., by Rivière, 1835, $9.60; Milton's "Paradise Lost," third edition, portrait, 1678, $3.25; Meirmys's "République Romaine," 181 engravings, low at $6; Count Montalembert's "Monks of the West," best library edition, seven volumes, 8vo., 1861, $18.38; F. O. Morris's "Picturesque Views of the Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland," 240 fine colored plates, six volumes, quarto, cloth, gilt, 1875, $18; "Earthly Paradise," by William Morris, four volumes, crown 8vo., morocco, gilt, 1873, $7.

"Napoleon," edition of W. Hazlitt; four volumes; 8vo, uncut, scarce; 1830; $13. "Newgate Calendar;" a choice collection of murderers, &c.; four volumes; 8vo; 1824; $5.20. Parkinson's "Voyage to the South Seas;" quarto; 1784; $6.50. "Picturesque Europe;" Cassell & Co.; 1873; a fine set; $11.25. "Pope's Works;" 1847; 8vo; cloth; uncut; notes by W. Roscoe; $6. "The British Cabinet;" rich portraits; 1799; $6.25. Ranke's "Popes of Rome;" translated by Sarah Austin; 1866; $7.88. "Rapin's England;" plates; folio, 1732; $5.25; "Roger's Italy;" two volumes; 8vo; morocco; 1830-34; $14.50; "Roger's Poems;" 8vo; original boards; 1834; $15.

Ackermann's Poetical Magazine; embellished with numerous colored plates by T. Rowlandson, &c.; including the celebrated series of illustrations to Dr. Syntax's tour in search of the picturesque; four volumes in two; 8vo; calf; scarce; 1809-11; $21.

"Dr. Syntax;" by same; colored plates; 1823; $5.60; "Johnny Newcome;" by same; very rare; 1823; $7.

Ruskin's (J.) "Modern Painters"; with 84 beautiful steel engravings and 216 wood cuts from drawings by the author and J. M. W. Turner; five volumes, royal 8vo, cloth; very scarce; 1873. This edition was limited to 1,000 copies, each signed by the author in Volume I., and certified as containing the best impressions of the original plates producible; $52.50. Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," first edition; with fourteen plates drawn and etched by the author; imperial 8vo, original cloth, as published; very scarce; 1849; $20. Ruskin's "Stones of Venice"; with fifty-three fine plates, some colored, and numerous engravings on wood drawn by the author; first edition; three volumes, imperial 8vo, cloth, top edges gilt; very rare; 1851-3; $60.

Scott's "Waverley," twenty-five volumes, 8vo, 1876; $32.50. "Life," by Lockhart; first edition; seven volumes; post 8vo, cloth; 1837; $6.50. C. Knight's "Shakespeare," n. d., eight volumes, 8vo, $6.40. Bogdell's splendid edition, grandest plates, nine volumes, folio, 1802; $15.75. "Fourth Folio," 1685, imperfect; $8. "Shakespeare Society Publications"; complete from its commencement to its termination in 1853; forty-seven volumes in nineteen; 8vo, half morocco; contents lettered; 1841-53; consisting of nearly fifty different works illustrative of Shakespeare, and plays, poems, curious tracts, memoirs, &c., either now printed for the first time, or from their rarity difficult to be procured; edited by eminent literary men; $38. Strickland's "Queens of England"; 1844; $9. Swift's (Dean) "Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World," in four parts, by Lemuel Gulliver; genuine first edition; fine portrait and six maps; two volumes, 8vo, contemporary calf (two joints cracked;) rare; tall copy; 1726; each of the four parts is paged separately in this issue; not consecutively, as in the subsequent issue of the same date; $34. Van Laun's "Taine"; four volumes, 8vo, 1873; $10. Victoria Psalter; "The Psalms of David"; illuminated by Owen Jones; 104 pages richly illuminated in gold and colors, with beautiful borders, capitals, and initials; folio; ornamentally embossed calf, gilt edges; a splendid work of art; n. d.; $7. "Virgilii Georgica et Ecloga, cura Pine"; elegantly printed on thick paper, with numerous beautiful engravings from antique gems, &c.; royal 8vo, newly bound in crushed levant morocco extra, inside borders of gold, gilt edges, by Rivière; London; 1774, $15.50.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

Committee Was Ready to Confer on Judicial Nominations—New Rule Respecting New Members.

The first meeting since the Summer holidays of the Bar Association was held at its house in West Twenty-ninth Street last night. The attendance was large. Joseph Larocque presided.

The reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer were read. It was brought out that there were now 1,354 members of the association, an increase of 101 during the past year. It is probable that the new house in West Forty-fourth Street will be ready for occupancy by next May or June. The present clubhouse has been sold.

Albert Stickney, speaking for the Committee on Judicial Nominations, said that several members of the committee had met yesterday afternoon. They wished to report to the association that two weeks ago letters had been sent to the Chairmen of the nominating committees of the various political parties, stating that the Bar Association was ready to confer as to the qualifications of the candidates for judicial positions this Fall. Only one party had paid any attention at all to the communication. Its Chairman had written on Friday, saying that he would be glad to meet the Bar Association committee the next day at 2 P. M. It was impossible to call the committee together in time, however.

The following proposal to amend Article 3 of the constitution was then voted upon:

But no person shall be eligible for membership in this association until after the expiration of two years from the date of his admission to practice in the Courts of Record in the State of New-York.

There was a good deal to say for and against this resolution. Louis L. Delafield said that the Nominating Committee was unanimously in favor of it. Charles Henry Butler, Jr., said that fifteen members of the Nominating Committee had been admitted to the Bar Association before they had practiced law two years.

A member said that young men should be encouraged to join for the moral influence. Another member said they could get the moral atmosphere by joining the Young Men's Christian Association or the Good Government Clubs, and the Bar Association would not have to pad out its membership with a lot of boys. When it came to a vote, the amendment was adopted—118 for and 30 against.

HE STRUCK ON HIS HEAD

His Life Was Saved, and Not a Button Flew Off.

Some of the stories told by May Irwin, which she has picked up while circulating among the negroes to learn their mode of expression and action, are very funny. In the manager's office of the Bijou Theatre yesterday she told this story to Manager Rudolf Aronson and a few visiting friends.

"One day I chanced to be in a drug store when a colored woman came in. While asking the clerk for what she wanted she explained that her child had fallen out of a third-story window of her house the day before, and she was on the other side of the street watching its descent to terra firma. She gave the result of the accident in these words:

"'Dere dah chile was a-comin' down feet fust, wid ebery chance of bein' killed, when de Lawd He turned him ober. De chile struck on his head, and dere wasn't so much as a button flew off.'"

A Sunday Movement in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Ministers' Union has adopted resolutions which it made public to-day inviting tradesmen, storekeepers, and the public generally to unite in a movement looking to the better observance of Sunday. The resolutions provide for the suspension of all secular business on Sundays. It is probable that the union will hold a public meeting to consider the subject and get the views of the storekeepers.

DR. TALMAGE IS IN WASHINGTON

He Formally Accepts the Call to a Pastorate in That City—To Be Installed Oct. 23.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage formally accepted to-day the call of the First Presbyterian Church of this city to be its co-pastor, and became a member of the Washington Presbytery. The proceedings incident to his acceptance took place at Kensington, a suburb of Washington. Dr. Talmage and his two daughters arrived in the city this morning and were met by a committee composed of leading members of the First Presbyterian Church. The party went to the Arlington, and after breakfast Dr. Talmage and the Rev. Adolos Allen, the present co-pastor of the church, took the train for Kensington.

Upon their arrival at the Warner Memorial Church, where the Presbytery was in session, Dr. Talmage received a cordial welcome. Mr. Allen presented the following letter from the Presbytery of Brooklyn dismissing Dr. Talmage to the Presbytery of Washington City:

This is to certify that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., is a member in good standing in this Presbytery, and is now, at his own request, dismissed to unite with the Presbytery of Washington, to whose fraternal affection and fellowship he is hereby cordially recommended. The Rev. Dr. Talmage was ordained by the Classis of Bergen Reformed Dutch Church in 1856.

The paper was unanimously received by the Washington Presbytery. Then the call from the First Church to Dr. Talmage to become the co-pastor was read. The document was signed by the Elders, Deacons and Trustees, and was attested by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland. No definite sum was named in the call as the compensation to be paid by the church to Dr. Talmage, this being left to future arrangements between the church and Dr. Talmage. When the call had been read, the Rev. Dr. Nourse, pastor of the church at Manassas, suggested that in view of the peculiarity of the call in not naming a definite sum of compensation the call be referred to a committee for consideration. This motion, however, did not receive a second, and by unanimous vote the Presbytery decided to place the call in the hands of Dr. Talmage.

The Moderator then asked Dr. Talmage whether he would accept the call.

"I do," was the response.

The Presbytery appointed a committee, consisting of the Rev. Adolos Allen, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and Elder O. C. Wight, to arrange for the details of the installation of Dr. Talmage as co-pastor.

The installation exercises will be held at the First Presbyterian Church at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 23. The Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Allen, will preside and put the constitutional questions. The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin will have charge of the devotional exercises. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of Brooklyn.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—George Lockhart's Elephants.—Manager F. F. Proctor yesterday signed a renewal contract with George Lockhart, by which he secures the latter's original comedy and cycling elephants for the United States and Canada for the next two years. The animals have created such a sensation at Proctor's Pleasure Palace that they will be retained there this Winter. Next season they will visit all the principal cities in conjunction with a high-class vaudeville company, under Mr. Proctor's management. Since Mr. Lockhart achieved his American success he has been besieged with offers from other managers. In one instance he was offered double what he is receiving from Mr. Proctor. In recognition of this fact, and of the great success Mr. Lockhart's exhibition has achieved, Mr. Proctor has voluntarily increased the terms nearly 25 per cent.

—Broadway Theatre.—A great deal of interest has been aroused in regard to "His Excellency," which is to be presented at the Broadway Theatre next Monday night by George Edwardes's company of seventy persons from the Lyric Theatre in London, and a large advance sale for the opera has already been made. Ellaine Terriss, who is to play her original part of Thora, is expected to arrive here to-day on the steamship Spree. On the same steamer will come Seymour Hicks, Miss Terriss's husband, who is to play Charles Annleby in "The Shop Girl," to be presented at Palmer's Theatre Oct. 28.

—Charles Dickson's Season Closed.—The starring season of Charles Dickson in "Other People's Money" has closed. Mr. Dickson has returned to New-York and has given up the notion of starring, at least for the immediate present. Business was not brisk with him, and he was unable to meet the payment of his royalties in time. The author notified him that he could do better with his play than by allowing him to continue in it, and so Mr. Dickson gracefully retired. He has now signed a contract to play leading business with the Marie Jansen company.

—Robert Mantell's New Play.—Robert Mantell has begun rehearsals of his new play, "The Queen's Garter," in Providence, R. I., but will not produce it until about Dec. 1. It is a romantic drama by Espy Williams. It is in four acts, and the scene is laid in the Court of Henri III. of France, the monarch, Catherine de Medici, and Marguerite de Valois being important characters. There is a love story in the play, and as Rene de Froisac, the hero, Mr. Mantell is said to have a very promising part.

—Henry E. Dixey's Plans.—Henry E. Dixey is famous for originating plans for himself, and one is scarcely announced before another is brought forward. His latest scheme is said to be the formation of a vaudeville company, with himself at the head, which is to make a tour of the country. He made a hit in a monologue in San Francisco recently, in which he introduced all of his specialties, and this fact is responsible for his latest "plan."

—Minnie Maddern-Fiske's Success.—The starring tour of Minnie Maddern-Fiske is reported to have opened with every indication of a prosperous season. Her play, "The Queen of Liars," has been very pleasantly commented upon, and her work as Marie Deloche is said to be most praiseworthy. As Dora in "A Doll's House" she has also made a genuine success. She is in Cleveland this week, and will play in Cincinnati next week.

—Joseph Jefferson's Company. — Many seats have already been sold for the engagement of Joseph Jefferson, which begins at the Garden Theatre next Monday. Mr. Jefferson's company this season includes Mary Shaw, Lottie Alter, William G. Beach, William Allen, Joseph Warren, Helen Bell, Comille Jackson, Florence Denby, Mrs. Joseph Reilley, Walter Howard, and William Winter.

—Lawrence Hanley's Canceled Tour.—Among the other stars who have come to grief so early in the season is Lawrence Hanley, whose manager, Edward C. White, has canceled his tour and resigned from his management. The company has been disbanded, and Mr. Hanley is now open to an engagement.

—Jaques Kruger Acting Again.—Jaques Kruger, whom domestic difficulties forced out of the cast of "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou several days ago, has resumed his part in the play. During Mr. Kruger's absence his place was filled acceptably by Tully Marshall of the Messrs. Frohman forces.

—Minnie Seligman Retires.—Minnie Seligman is now in Munich. She has retired from the stage for good, and has so informed a gentleman who saw her in that city and recently returned here. The American stage thus loses a good actress.

—Marie Tempest.—Marie Tempest, the opera singer, is expected to be in this city next week. She is under no engagement here, but she will bring with her a number of one-act French plays, which, it is said, she hopes to produce here.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

THE SCHUETZEN NIGHT

Jovial and Generous Sharpshooters at the Reuter Fair.

THE TARGET AND BOWLING SCORES

Officers of National Schuetzen Bund and Rifle Clubs Honored—Societies from Far and Near to Attend To-day.

The sharpshooters were very much in evidence last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, and the ladies who are toiling for the benefit of the Fritz Reuter Home fund were, in consequence, kept busy selling chances and articles to the liberal Schuetzen folk. It was Schuetzen day at the fair, and the rifle clubs were so largely represented that all the available space in the different halls and rooms was occupied by them.

The riflemen marched into the main hall, headed by the following officers of the National Schuetzen Bund:

First Vice President—Lorenz Zeller.

Second Vice President—Henry Offermann.

Third Vice President—Adolph Richter.

Fourth Vice President—Christian D. Rehm.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles F. Roedel.

Recording Secretary—Fritz Baumann.

Treasurer—George Wehrenberg.

Chairman of Shooting Committee—Gus Zimmerman.

Advisory Board—Frederick Erxmeyer and George Friedrich.

The delegation was escorted to the reception room by President Henry Kroeger

Conrad Heede,

Recording Secretary of the Fair Association.

of the Fair Association, and there welcomed by him in behalf of the association. Mr. Kroeger remarked that the liberality of the sharpshooters was well known, and he knew that they would aid the cause to their fullest extent and thanked them for their visit, hoping they would find it a pleasant one. First Vice President Lorenz Zeller spoke for the National Schuetzen Bund and congratulated the Fair Association on the success of the venture. He said that the undertaking was a noble one, and reflected great credit on the Plattdeutsche as well as upon the philanthropy of the Germans of this community. The project of erecting a home to the memory of the great Plattdeutsche poet, Fritz Reuter, was a noble undertaking, and he wished it complete success. He thanked the Fair Association for its hearty reception and promised every aid to the project.

Capt Richard Meersse of the Central Schuetzen Corps spoke for his organization and expressed his thanks for courtesies extended. The following clubs were represented by delegations, in charge of the officers named:

New-York Schuetzen Corps, over 100 men, under command of Capt. Henry Offermann.

New-York City Schuetzen Corps—Capt. Christian D. Rehm.

Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps—Capt. Lorenz Zeller.

Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps—Capt. Frederick Erxmeyer.

Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps—Capt. Henry Erxmeyer.

Hoboken Schuetzen Corps—Ex-Capt. George Friedrich.

Zettler Rifle Club—Ex-Capt. Gus Zimmerman.

New-York Independent Schuetzen Corps Ex-Capt. Edwin Hotz.

Plattdeutsche Schuetzen Corps—Capt. William Fajen.

After the reception the sharpshooters began to take active part in the target contests, and at the close of the day the following were the leaders: First, Max Engel of the Zettler Rifle Club; second, August Christen of the New-York Schuetzen Corps; third, A. W. Lemke of the New-York Schuetzen Corps; fourth, John Tholke of the New-York Schuetzen Corps.

The bowling alleys also experienced the heaviest day's business since the fair began. Up to the present time the leaders in the ladies' bowling contest are: First, Mrs. H. Smith; second, Mrs. J. Baum; third, Mrs. R. Lies; fourth, Mrs. M. Folken; fifth, Mrs. R. Hasely.

A delightful concert was furnished by Hugo Kiesow's Marine Band and the Maener Gesang Verein Lyra of Hoboken.

This is Volksfest Day at the fair, and, besides the different organizations contributary to the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, there will be in attendance:

Uncle Braesig Verein of Baltimore, the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of Philadelphia, Brooklyn Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, Cannstatter Volksfest Verein of New-York, Hudson County N. J. Volksfest Verein, Bayerische Volksfest Verein of New-York, Hissischer Volksfest Verein of New-York, Hessen-Darmstadter Volksfest Verein of New-York, Badischer Volksfest Verein of New-York, New-York Krieger Bund, and Hessen-Darmstadt Marine of New-Jersey.

The work of the different departments of the fair is conducted in a smooth manner, and each day's business is ended and transactions are concluded when the doors are closed. This is accomplished by virtue of the thorough system in vogue, and through the efficient work of Recording Secretary Conrad Heede, who toils with the books incessantly and brings each day's business to a close before the following day begins.

BROOKLYN ROUNDSMEN PROMOTED

Commissioner Welles Advances Twenty-three of Them to Sergeanteies.

Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles of Brooklyn yesterday promoted twenty-three Roundsmen, making them Sergeants. The men advanced and their assignments are:

John Dulfer, from Ninth Precinct to Twelfth; D. L. Bunce, Sixth to Fifth; Charles Snow, Nineteenth to Nineteenth; Robert Groves, Seventh to Seventh; William Zwingman, Twenty-fifth to Twenty-fifth; F. J. Murphy, Eleventh to Fifteenth; C. G. Lats, Twenty-fifth Sub to Twenty-fifth Sub; Samuel Hancock, Fourteenth to Ninth; G. F. Reifschneider, Seventeenth Sub to Twenty-third; Albert Nuthenberg, Sixth to Sixth; Robert E. Dooley, Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fourth; D. S. Quigley, Twentieth to Seventeenth Sub; J. F. Gardner, Nineteenth to Twenty-second; John W. Paret, First to Twenty-third; John Rogers, Ninth to Seventeenth; Isaac Frank, Twenty-fifth Sub to Twenty-fifth; James Wilson, Eighth to Eighteenth; Peter J. Downey, Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth; F. H. Burkitt, Twenty-third to Twenty-third; David Evans, Tenth to Twenty-fifth; John Strachan, Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth Sub; Frederick Willis, Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Sub, and T. F. Lewis, Eighth to Eleventh.

The Commissioner, in notifying the men of their promotions, made a speech, in which he said that during his administration he had made a Superintendent, three Inspectors, and six Captains. He will promote twenty-three patrolmen to the rank of Rounsman to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PRINCETON, Ind., Oct. 8.—Witherspoon & Barr's grain elevator, with 30,000 bushels of wheat, burned; loss, $25,000; partly insured.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Fire did $15,000 damage to Grenier's Hotel, owned by V. C. Bruckman.

LORAIN, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Barling's Hotel burned this morning; loss, $20,000; insured.

To Enjoy the Social Mecca.

New-Yorkers, to enjoy the American social mecca's high civilization, without taxing their resources, plant elegant suburban neighborhoods, such as Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dunn—Wallis.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 8.—The first really notable and stylish wedding to take place in the Oranges this Fall was solemnized this afternoon at the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wallis, in Prospect Street, East Orange, when their daughter, Miss Emeline Waldron Wallis, and James Carr Dunn of London, England, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Hickok of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The interior of the house and the verandas, which were walled in for the occasion, were artistically and profusely decorated with palms, exotics, and choice cut flowers. Miss Elena Dunn of London, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Virginia Wilson and Miss Helen Todd of New-York City; Miss Hattie Fowler of Amherst, Mass., and Miss Gertrude Dewey of East Orange. The best man was Arthur C. Zimmermann of East Orange, and the ushers were Henry C. White of New-York City, Dr. J. Minor Maghee of Orange, A. Hamilton Wallis, and Nathan C. Wallis, brothers of the bride.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white brocade satin, and carried bridal roses, and the maid of honor and bridesmaids wore dresses of faille français of light hues and carried carnations.

After the ceremony, supper was served and a large reception was held from 5 to 7 o'clock, at which there were several hundred guests from New-York, London, Brooklyn, and other cities. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn, Miss Helen Drysdale, and J. Alexander Drysdale of London; Judge and Mrs. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elias J. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCullough, and W. C. Gilson of New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. Thornton M. Hinkle of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehead of Passaic, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bumsted of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. James P. Northrup of Plainfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves, Miss Graves, William Runkle, Mrs. A. T. E. Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. John Dollet, Mr. and Mrs. John Dollet, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Loherke, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Fortmeyer, of the Oranges.

After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will live in London.

Johnson—Betts.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was crowded yesterday afternoon with persons of social prominence, not only of this city but from Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, for the marriage of Miss Fannie Johnston Betts to Mr. Walcott Howe Johnson.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Betts of 102 Madison Avenue, and on the maternal side is related to the Porters of New-Haven. Since her introduction to the fashionable set she has been one of the most popular young women in this city. The bridegroom comes from Boston, belongs to one of the oldest of the Massachusetts families, and is a member of the most important clubs of Boston.

The chancel at Grace Church was banked with palms and white roses, and on the altar were two golden vases filled with large clusters of American Beauty roses.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Parish, who is attending the Episcopal Convention at Minneapolis, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Cornwall of Newburg-on-Hudson, and was fully choral.

The bride, who carried a bouquet of white orchids tied with white satin ribbon, wore a gown of white satin, with skirt having flounces of point lace. The corsage was cut high, and the bodice was draped with quantities of point. The veil, also of point, was secured to the hair by a diamond pin.

Samuel Rossiter Betts of the Knickerbocker Club, a brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Clay Dexter. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary S. Johnson, a cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Germain Stoddard, Miss Margaret Bacon, and Miss Mabel Metcalf, who carried bunches of yellow orchids, tied with a wide sash of yellow ribbon. Master Gouverneur Hoffman, a little cousin of the bride, acted as page.

The ushers were Frank Hillhouse, Philip Johnson, Frederic J. H. Betts, and James Churchill, all of New-York, and Louis Pennington, Arthur Davis, James Bowen, and Charles Means of Boston. A small reception followed the ceremony at the town house of the bride's parents.

Smith—Johnson.

The marriage of Miss Bertha May Johnson to Mr. Charles Walter Smith took place last evening at 8 o'clock, in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church.

The bride is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Johnson of 427 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the bridegroom is a son of Frederick Smith, the latter being an old resident of the Ninth Ward.

The best man was Eugene F. Terpeny, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edna Jones, Miss Lizzie B. Odell, Miss Lulu Odell, and Miss Mollie Smith, sister of the bridegroom. The brides gown was of heavy white satin, with skirt and bodice elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace. The corsage was cut high, and the sleeves were large. The veil of tulle was fastened to the coiffure with a diamond star. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white and yellow silk, and carried bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, tied with white satin ribbon. In the corsage they wore pearl sunburst pins, gifts from the bride.

The ushers were Charles Wesley White, David Bibol, Charles Hogue, Oscar Risch, Charles E. Saulpaugh, and Leonard Runyon, son of Gen. Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany.

Following the ceremony there was a large reception at the town house of the bride's parents. The newly married couple stood under a canopy of white roses, and in a bower of palms, in the front drawing room. The halls, dining room, library, and other apartments were also lavishly decorated with exotics. The young couple will sail for England to-day on the steamship St. Paul for a visit of several weeks.

Bloch—Dreyfuss.

At the town house of Mrs. Henry Dreyfuss, 108 West Eightieth Street, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Maud Dreyfuss, eldest daughter of the late Henry Dreyfuss, to Dr. Clement Bloch, senior physician of the Montefiore Home for Incurables.

The front drawing room, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthelf of the Temple Emanu-El, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, was fairly transformed into a bower of flowers, white roses predominating.

Dr. Joseph Frankle of the Montefiore Home acted as the best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, William Dreyfuss. There were no ushers, and the bride's only attendants were four flower-girls—Miss Edna Dreyfuss and Miss Blanche Dreyfuss, who wore gowns of pink and white, and Miss Aline Dreyfuss and Miss Hannah Bloch, in gowns of white and blue. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, elaborately trimmed with point lace. The veil of point was fastened with a diamond ornament.

After the ceremony there was a dinner for the bridal party, followed by a reception.

Ryder—Baldwin.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 8.—Miss Fannie Gould Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Baldwin of this village, and Mr. Carroll Dunham Ryder of Danbury, Conn., were married this afternoon at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William Ackerman of Atlantic City. There were present at the ceremony relatives of the bride and bridegroom from Danbury, New-York, Atlantic City, and other places. The reception was more general.

The drawing rooms and other apartments were decorated with Autumn flowers, chrysanthemums being used in large quantities. The young couple stood in a bower formed of high palms, the spreading leaves forming a canopy.

Dr. Ellis of New-York acted as best man, and the ushers were George D. Hartley of New-York and C. E. Pierce of Danbury, Conn. There were no bridesmaids, but at the reception the bride was assisted in receiving by Miss Sarah H. Doughty, Miss Florence M. Probst, and Miss Clephane.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

George J. Gould left town yesterday at noon to join Mrs. Gould and their children at Furlough Lodge, the Gould Summer home in the Catskills. Since returning from his recent trip abroad, Mr. Gould has devoted the greater part of his time to business, and he retires to Furlough Lodge for a much needed rest. It is probable that he will not return to town for at least a fortnight, and it is possible that November will have arrived ere he settles down to business again. Of the three residences owned by Mr. Gould—his town house, the Lakewood cottage, and Furlough Lodge—both he and Mrs. Gould prefer the last-named, and, were it possible

Wednesday
October 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW PLAN FOR PALISADES

J. H. Stoddart Suggests a Way by Which They May Be Saved.

THE FIRST EXPENDITURE BUT $500,000

With That Sum Land Between River and Cliff Base Could Be Bought and Driveway Built.

INCOME WOULD PAY INTEREST AND DEBT

Toll for Carriages and Sale of Landing and Restaurant Privileges Would Refund the Cost.

John H. Stoddart and his cousin, Alexander Stoddart, who own two of the most beautiful residences on the Palisades, are greatly in favor of the purchase by the State of that tract of land lying between the edge of the river and the bottom of the cliffs. John H. Stoddart said yesterday:

"The fame of the beauties of the Palisades on the Hudson is world-wide, and their destruction by blasting is as much of a sacrilege as would be a similar destruction of Niagara Falls. Popular sentiment without dissenting voice is urging that the Palisades be preserved, but there seem to be confusion and uncertainty as to how preservation can best be effected.

"There exist at present commissions appointed by the States of New-York and New-Jersey for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the National Government to condemn the Palisades for a reservation, and for purposes of fortification. As far as the military aspect of this proposition is concerned, army officers have ridiculed the idea, pronouncing it absurd. There can be no expectation that the Federal Government will fortify the Palisades or spend any money to acquire them for military purposes.

"Neither is there reason to suppose the United States Government would buy the Palisades for a National Park, for the State of the Federal Treasury is not favorable to such an undertaking, and it is strongly urged that the matter is one properly concerning the States of New-York and New-Jersey, instead of the United States Government. For practical purposes, therefore, the question of Federal acquisition may as well be set aside. It is indeed unfortunate that Federal interference has ever been proposed, as time is being lost during the fruitless labors of the commissions, and blasting operations on the Palisades proceed daily.

"It is evident that if the Palisades are to be preserved, it must be through the prompt action of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, principally the latter.

"As shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 29, it would probably cost about $5,000,000 to condemn the land on the top of the Palisades, while the beauty of the Palisades could be preserved and every object of the present agitation accomplished by simply spending $300,000 to purchase 825 acres which lie between the edge of the river and the bottom of the eleven miles of steep cliffs.

"In all the articles heretofore published urging the duty of the State to protect the remarkable natural beauty of the Palisades it has been assumed that such action involved the expenditure of a large amount of money. While, no doubt, the object to be attained would justify such expenditure, it is now shown that to buy such land as is needed to preserve the Palisades, and to make an unexcelled park of 825 acres, would cost only $300,000. Through the length of this park a magnificent driveway could be built, winding through primeval forest, flanked on one side by the broad Hudson and on the other by the towering cliffs of the Palisades. This drive would connect Jersey City with Nyack, and from the eastern side of the river would be accessible by ferry from New-York, Yonkers, Tarrytown, and other portions of Westchester County. Its unique beauty, length, afternoon shade, and absence of any possible cross-road obstructions would render it the most popular drive in the vicinity of New-York.

"There is every facility for building the drive, as loose stone is right at hand, and even stone crushers are on the property. Two hundred thousand dollars would build a wide drive, such as described, so that, by the investment of $500,000 in all, the State of New-Jersey would preserve the beauty of the Palisades for all time to come, and secure an unequaled park and driveway. The expenditure of $500,000 is a small matter compared with the accomplishment of such beneficent results, but it can be clearly demonstrated that all these advantages may be secured by New-Jersey without the ultimate cost of a single dollar.

"If the State were to acquire the land and build a road such as above described, it could, by the collection of a moderate toll for carriages, equestrians, and bicyclists, and by the sale of privileges, such as ferry-boat landings and restaurant, readily secure sufficient income to not only pay the $20,000 annual interest on the $500,000 invested, but establish a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt.

"It has been said by some that the beauty of the Palisade cliffs being, oftener seen by New-Yorkers across the river than by Jerseymen, the expenditure of money by the State of New-Jersey to preserve the Palisades would be more for the benefit of citizens of New-York than of the other State. While this is a narrow view, and one which the majority of Jerseymen would hardly indorse, still it may be pointed out that if the plan above outlined were adopted, the citizens of New-York would practically pay for the park, inasmuch as 90 per cent. of those using the driveway and paying the toll would come from the metropolis. As years go by, and the population of New-York and its suburbs grows, when rapid transit is established and the Hudson River bridge is built, the number of people from both sides of the river who would frequent this drive would enormously increase. If New-Jersey so desired, the park and driveway could actually become a source of revenue to the State, to say nothing of its enhancement of taxable values.

"State pride, patriotism, and love of nature and the beautiful unite with sound business foresight in appealing to the legislators of New-Jersey to save the Palisades. Were the State called upon to save them at a pecuniary sacrifice, the money expended would be well spent, but no such sacrifice is necessary. It would seem that these facts need but be properly presented to the New-Jersey legislators to insure the passage of a law whose effects now and for the future will increase the pride which every Jerseyman feels in his State, and will add to the respect paid by other Americans and the traveler from foreign lands."

FAVORS A GOVERNMENT PURCHASE.

Col. Miles Thinks the Palisades Worth an Expenditure of $5,000,000.

The six members of the committees appointed by the States of New-York and New-Jersey to draw up projects for the protection of the Palisades met recently at the house of Col. Sweeting Miles, at Alpine, a group of beautiful country places on the edge of the bluffs. Col. Miles is a member of the New-York Produce Exchange and one of the most prominent citizens in his part of New-Jersey. He represents a larger part of the Palisades property owners than any other man, and is consequently able to speak with some authority.

Col. Miles told Senator H. D. Winton of Hackensack, a member of the committee, that the most desirable plan of all that have been suggested is the purchase by the Government of the entire tract, from Fort Lee to the State line, and that it would probably cost $5,000,000. The members of the committee thought this rather excessive, and the proposition did not seem to meet with their approval. Col. Miles, however, when questioned by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, said that, in his judgment, $5,000,000 of the Government's money could not be more wisely expended.

"I was told by one of the members of the committee," he said, "that if the Palisades property were purchased for a park, the members of the State Legislature from Sussex would ask that their beautiful mountain country be set aside as a park, and those from Cape May would expect that the ocean front of their county should also be purchased. I replied that there was only one way to meet this argument, and that was to coincide with the views of the gentlemen who desired parks in their parts of the State.

"I recommended the committee to say to these legislators that the only way to get their several parks would be to establish a precedent by first obtaining a park on the Palisades. This might be regarded as a joke, but it is permissible in the circumstances.

"The fact is," Col. Miles said, "the only way to induce legislators to vote money for the purchase of the Palisades property is to induce them to go up there and look at the property. All the photographs and paintings and newspaper comment that might be obtained cannot do justice to this beautiful country, and no action need be hoped for until the people whose votes we want will visit the Palisades and see for themselves.

"Some question has been raised," said Col. Miles, "as to whether different property owners along the Palisades would agree to sell at a stated figure. I think there is no doubt that it could be arranged satisfactorily to all parties concerned. Some of these property holders are men of great influence and wealth, and, while the project of setting aside the Palisades as a park may be long delayed, I have no doubt that the influence of the various estates represented will ultimately bring about the desired end. Among the property holders to whom I refer are such men as George Bliss, Levi P. Morton, S. V. White, William C. Whitney, the Rutherford B. Hayes estate, Charles Nordhoff, the William Walter Phelps estate, and William S. Opdyke.

"I have no arguments to add to those set forth in last Sunday's TIMES, which covered the ground fully. The only correction I could make would be the statement that property on the Palisades can be bought at anything like $100 or $300 an acre. I don't think there is any property up there near the bluffs for sale to-day at anything less than $650 an acre, and many of the more desirable portions would average $2,000."

FIRST, STOP THE BLASTING.

S. Wood McClave Thinks the Lensing of the Palisades Can Be Prohibited.

S. Wood McClave, whose Summer residence is at Edgewater, at the southern end of the Palisades, strongly denounces the blasting operations that are going on in his neighborhood, and has some very well defined ideas as to what ought to be done to stop it.

"Every one who has the faintest conception of the beautiful," he said yesterday, "will concur with me in saying that the Palisades must be preserved, by all means. Nothing in the artificial line, even at the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, can ever reproduce them, and, while it will take many years to entirely destroy them, yet the defacement caused by the blasting portions is gradually ruining the picture.

"It seems to me that laws should be enacted by the Legislatures of both New-York and New-Jersey making it a State offense to lease or sell the water front, the face of the bluffs, or 2,000 feet back from the top, for the purpose of blasting. It is said that such a law might be construed to be unconstitutional, but I believe it could be framed to stand the test in the courts.

"I am not in favor of using the Palisades for a Government reservation under any circumstances. If the Government is to take any property at all, I believe it should take the water front, which could no doubt be utilized to considerable advantage for naval purposes or experimental work. I can see no possible use the Government would have for the top of the Palisades. Recruiting stations can be had elsewhere at very much less expense, and it is plain to every one that there is no strategic importance in such a situation. I agree with Col. Loomis L. Langdon in his statement that 'one might as well build a fort in Central Park as on the Palisades.' I assume that by the time the guns on top of the Palisades could get in their work upon the opposing foe we could say good-bye to New-York City and vicinity. If there is any property left on the Palisades after the Government finishes its purchases, there would be a great depreciation in the value of the land for residence purposes, whereas at present it is one of the finest locations for residence in the world.

"At present in my neighborhood there are two concerns at work blasting away the face of the Palisades. One is the firm of Gardiner & Meeks; the other firm is blasting about a quarter of a mile north, both being in the vicinity of Cluttenberg. There is a great deal of valuable residence property owned in this neighborhood, and you can imagine the regret of the property owners when they contemplate the destruction of this beautiful water front. Among the well-known estates and property owners in my neighborhood are Adolph Rusch, John Winterburn, C. W. Karney, the estate of N. A. Cowdrey, the Vreeland estate, A. E. Chamberlain, Robert H. Nutt, George W. Laird, W. E. Sammis, and J. B. Jamison."

Gen. James's Views.

Gen. Thomas L. James, Postmaster General under the Garfield Administration, is another strong advocate of the project of setting aside the Palisades property for a park. Gen. James is President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city, and Mayor of Tenafly, N. J., one of the most beautiful suburban towns lying west of the Palisades. Gen. James was enthusiastic about the matter while talking with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. He said:

"I believe that the position of the Palisades, with relation to Manhattan Island, entitles it to the same protection that the Government has afforded its Niagara Reservation, its Yellowstone National Park, and its Adirondack reserves. Everybody who has visited America from foreign countries has commented on the fact that the Palisades scenery is unique among the natural attractions of the world, and unless the predatory depredations of the quarries are stopped once for all, the panorama will be ruined. By all means let us have prompt action, either on the part of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, or on the part of the National Government."

ENGAGEMENT OF RUFUS HATCH

He Will Be Married Oct. 16 to Miss Alice M. Loud of New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Alice May Loud of New-Rochelle and Rufus Hatch of New-York, which is to take place in Trinity Church, this village, Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Shipman of Christ Church, New-York, assisted by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Anemone Loud, sister of the bride, and Miss Olive Greene of Cos Cob, Conn. The Misses Bertha and Brownie Hatch will act as maids of honor. The ushers will be Joseph L. Delafield and Maturin Delafield, Jr., of New-York, and William Sergeant of Spuyten Duyvil.

Miss Loud is the daughter of Mrs. Ida Loud of 24 Park View Avenue.

To Present a Council Trophy.

Harlem Council, No. 211, Catholic Benevolent Legion, will hold a complimentary entertainment and reception at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, to celebrate the presentation of the "Sunday Union" trophy, won by Harlem Council, at the recent festival and games of the United Councils.

NEEDED POLICE REFORMS

Acting Chief Conlin Gives an Account of His Stewardship.

MANY MEN UNFIT FOR THE SERVICE

So Long as They Remain on the Force Improvement in Discipline Is Threatened—The Excise Enforcement.

Acting Chief of Police Conlin sent to the Board of Police yesterday a formal account of his stewardship as executive head of the department since May 27, 1895. The report was read at the executive session of the board, but no action was taken.

The action of Inspector Conlin has no precedent in the history of the police force, and the report does not say whether the making of the report was ordered or solicited or is the Acting Chief's voluntary and tentative fashion of telling what he has done since he succeeded Thomas F. Byrnes.

The Inspector starts out with a recital of the shorthandedness of the department when he was assigned to his present duty, and he makes the assertion that "the force was well-nigh bordering upon a state of demoralization" because of the disclosures through the Senate investigating committee. He adds:

> Added to that, and forming not the least of the stumbling blocks in the road to a reorganized and purified force, was the tenacity with which many of the men clung to old methods, connections, and ideas, and their inability or unwillingness to realize that these had departed, never to return under the present police administration, and that acts and omissions which, under former régimes, were looked upon with favor and even rewarded, were, under the present conditions, to be visited with merited reproof, discipline, and dismissal from the force.

Chief Conlin does not neglect after this picture of the condition of the force to tell what a task he had in bringing this chaos to order. He, however, is convinced that ultimately the force will be brought to an ideal condition of discipline and efficiency.

Of the enforcement of the excise law, the Inspector says:

> The results of the policy of this department in regard to the excise law are so fresh in the public mind, and so apparent in our city, that but little need be said about it. From the very start there has been a progressive improvement in the manner in which this law has been enforced, until now it is admitted on all sides that there is practically a full and complete compliance with it on the part of all the licensed liquor dealers of this city—a condition which, I venture to state, has never existed here before. During the last four months 3,086 arrests have been made for violation of the excise law. In by far the majority of these cases the prisoners were held for trial and punished. However, the thoroughness of the work of the police in enforcing this law is not to be judged by the number of arrests made for its violation, but rather by the uniform manner in which it is now observed, and by the evidence on all sides, apparent to even the most casual observer, that the saloons of this city are effectively closed on Sundays and during prohibited hours. The efforts of the police with respect to the enforcement of this law will not be relaxed one jot in the future, and every saloon keeper in the city will soon learn that so long as it exists he must comply with its provisions and reckon with it as a living part of the law under which the government of the community is administered.

After giving statistics of arrests of keepers of disorderly houses and gambling places, policy dealers, and others, and the suppression of such places, and promising further efforts in the direction, Mr. Conlin asserts that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the police force as regards discipline since last May, while it has been necessary to shift around many men who had their usefulness impaired by being in one command too long. He says:

> Since I have been in command of the force no transfer, assignment, or detail has been made except in the interest of an increased efficiency of the service, and such as may have to be made in the future will be made with the same end in view.

Of the demands on the force since he was put at its head, the Acting Chief cites the succession of strikes and the annexation of part of Westchester County. He urges the importance of the patrol wagon service, and advocates the employment of as many matrons as will provide two to each station.

Were Chief Conlin's report a special plea for the passage of a reorganization bill, the following could not be more emphatic in this regard:

> The general improvement in department discipline indicated in the foregoing pages of this report has been achieved in the face of one obstacle, more embarrassing than all others together, and which, in my opinion, threatens, unless it be speedily and thoroughly removed, to make ultimately useless the most conscientious efforts permanently to raise the police force to a higher plane of efficiency. I refer to the presence in the force of a not inconsiderable number of men who are, for a variety of reasons, rather a detriment than an assistance to the work of reform. Some have been discredited by recent revelations; some have become ineffective through long demoralizing associations and the corrupt functions they have discharged, and others are of a mental and moral calibre unfitting them for the performance of intelligent and conscientious police duty. These are not weaknesses which any discipline, however rigorous and sustained, can wholly correct; they must rather be cut out and cast away. There remains a healthier element in the ranks, always bitterly ashamed of police abuses and police crimes, deeply desirous of better things, and hopeful, since the advent of your board, of their approach.
>
> It is upon that element I rely for the effectuation of any radical betterment of the existing condition of affairs. There is nothing more important for the future of the police force than the way in which this weak and vicious contingent—whether this weak and vicious contingent shall remain to prolong and aggravate the abuses of past years and prevent the realization of the hopes with which your board entered into office, or whether it shall be purged forth, that the better element of the force, freed from its presence and example, shall furnish the foundation upon which to rear a better system.
>
> I do not venture to suggest to your honorable board the means by which the end shall be attained. I only desire to impress upon you as earnestly as I may, its paramount importance, and my conviction that unless some prompt and extraordinary step is taken toward it, the most strenuous efforts toward police reform will, as soon as the present impetus is spent, be practically nullified.
>
> The consideration of the report by the Commissioners cannot fail of bringing about important results, and prompting action during the next session of the Legislature.

A rumor that has been growing in insistence for several weeks is that the question of Acting Chief Conlin's term of probation has been considered with a view of making him full Chief or of placing another officer on probation as Acting Chief.

CANNOT TAKE A SCHOOL CENSUS.

The Police Force Too Busy at Present —Promotions and Dismissals.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a recommendation was received from President Maclay of the Board of Education requesting that the police conduct a school census. President Maclay asked that it be taken this month.

Commissioner Roosevelt said he had conferred with Acting Chief Conlin about the matter, and found that it would take 900 policemen for a period of twenty-two days to do the work.

The Chief Clerk was directed to notify President Maclay that the department was sorry the school census could not be taken this month.

"It is absolutely impossible at the present time," said Mr. Roosevelt. "The board is engaged preparing for the election, and the whole police force, which is short-handed at the best, is needed for this purpose. It is an absolute physical impossibility."

The Commissioners dismissed from the force Patrolman Frederick Wagner of the Mulberry Street Station. Wagner was charged with being absent without leave three days. He alleged that he was out of his mind. The surgeons examined him and reported that they did not believe he was of unsound mind. On their report Wagner was dismissed.

Acting Inspector Cortright reported that Matthew Callahan of 180 Park Row, who is an Election Inspector, was arrested on Sunday for interfering with a policeman who was making an arrest for excise violation, and was committed for ten days. The board revoked Callahan's appointment.

Policeman Thomas Donnelly of the Old Slip Station sent his resignation to the board, but it was not accepted, as there are charges pending against him.

Patrolman Isaac Millhauser of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station was granted a medal and an honorable mention certificate for saving a boy from drowning. Patrolman Rudolph Neuschaffer of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was given honorable mention for saving a boy who fell overboard.

Commissioner Andrews was authorized to request the Corporation Counsel to furnish the board with an opinion as to whether the proposed Fall racing at Morris Park was illegal under Judge Bischoff's decision. Judge Bischoff decided recently that the law passed by the Legislature legalizing certain racing was unconstitutional. It appears that August Belmont consulted with the Police Commissioners about the Morris Park races, holding that there were no legal obstacles in the way of the proposed racing.

Commissioner Roosevelt, who has been looking over the records of all the Roundsmen in the department, informed his colleagues that he found one set of Roundsmen from a certain precinct who had made hardly any complaints.

"Their excuse," said the Commissioner, "was that the patrolmen attended to their duties so faithfully that there was no occasion to make complaints. I sent the 'shoo fly' Roundsmen into the precinct, and on one tour they found five men neglecting their duty, and they did not see the regular Roundsmen at all."

Mr. Roosevelt declined to tell what precinct he referred to, but it is believed to be the West One Hundredth Street Precinct.

Commissioner Roosevelt and Acting Chief Conlin have been investigating the records of all the Roundsmen, and it is said that forty or fifty will be reduced to the ranks in the near future.

After the regular meeting of the board the Commissioners went into executive session. The board remanded Detective Sergeant John Mulholland to patrol duty. He had been in the Detective Bureau for a number of years, and is one of Mr. Byrnes's old men. The Commissioners said he was reduced to the ranks for "police reasons."

Roundsman George Titus of the Morrisania station was made Acting Sergeant. Titus was formerly a Detective Sergeant, and was reduced. He was appointed Roundsman a little over a month ago.

Sergt. Henry Frers, who has been in charge of the police in the annexed district, was made Acting Captain.

Roundsman Thomas McGee of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was tried on a charge of permitting a prisoner to escape while he was attached to the Jefferson Market Court squad, was fined thirty days' pay and remanded to patrol duty.

The case of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station was considered by the board in executive session, but nothing was done. Commissioner Andrews stated that the board would, in all probability, give a decision in Eakins's case at the next meeting.

Patrolman Alfred Ahrens of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was dismissed for being drunk.

Patrolman Joseph A. Gardner of the Jefferson Market Court squad was fined thirty days' pay for permitting a prisoner to escape from court.

Patrolman Louis Rott of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was fined ten days' pay for assaulting a citizen, and Patrolman Henry Schorske, Jr., of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was fined ten days' pay for using insulting language to a citizen.

FOR THE FISH COMMISSION

Some Very Good Reasons Why Dr. Tarleton H. Bean Should Be Appointed to Succeed Macdonald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The many friends in Washington of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean are pleased to know that the suggestion that he be made the successor to the late Fish Commissioner Macdonald is welcomed by all who are interested in the welfare of that commission. The late Commissioner Macdonald placed him at the head of the Division of Fish Culture, by far the most important division in the entire Fish Commission, primarily because he knew him to be endowed with strong executive ability. Dr. Bean's work in that division attested to the discernment of Commissioner Macdonald. He threw his whole soul into the labor connected with that responsible position, with the result that the efficiency of the Fish Commission was materially increased. The late Commissioner Macdonald was never backward in praising the efforts of his subordinate.

Early in life Mr. Bean became an enthusiast in all matters pertaining to natural history. The study of birds first occupied his attention. He became well versed in ornithology. Ichthyology became a favorite study with him while he was principal of the Wilkesbarre (Penn.) schools, in the early seventies. By the year 1874 his researches in this department of natural history had brought him to the notice of some of the best-known ichthyologists in the country. Dr. J. T. Rothrock, a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, under whom Bean studied medicine, introduced him to Prof. Baird, who was then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, and the latter invited him to join the Fish Commission.

The enthusiasm of Dr. Bean is well illustrated by the fact that he went to the Fish Commission for a merely nominal salary, when he could have made four times as much by continuing in school work. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has already referred to Dr. Bean's field work at Noank, Conn. He was associated there with G. Brown Goode, now Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian, and other well-known ichthyologists. He made great progress in his chosen profession, although his advancement in rank was necessarily slow. His ability was early discovered by his associates. In the succeeding years, while he was connected with the Smithsonian, he wrote many valuable papers on ichthyological subjects. The annual catalogue of the National Museum devotes a page or more to the publications of Dr. Bean in this particular line of scientific inquiry.

Throughout his connection with the Fish Commission, Dr. Bean gave evidence of his complete absorption in the work in which he was engaged. He was known here as an officer of good administrative ability, and with a taste for research which was of the greatest value to the Fish Commission. There was much satisfaction here when he was placed at the head of the New-York Aquarium, although it was conceded that the Government had lost an efficient servant by his retirement from the Fish Commission. Dr. Bean's desire to become Fish Commissioner is regarded in Washington as thoroughly commendable, and no doubt is expressed by those best acquainted with him of his ability to administer the work of the commission in a most satisfactory manner. His friends say that his appointment as the successor of the late Commissioner Macdonald would reflect great credit upon the President.

APPOINTED STATE FISH CULTURIST.

A. N. Cheney of Glens Falls Reinstated in His Old Office.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to-day certified to the Civil Service Commission the appointment of A. N. Cheney of Glens Falls as State Fish Culturist. Mr. Cheney held the post under temporary appointment made early in the year, but the Controller cut off his pay with the beginning of the current month.

A special civil service examination was held weeks ago, and two candidates appeared, Mr. Cheney and Col. Frederick Mather. Both passed, Mr. Cheney having one-third per cent. more than Col. Mather. The salary of the office is $3,500. Mr. Cheney was Fish Culturist under the State Fish and Game Commission, which was legislated out of office last Winter.

Mrs. Grant to Live in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant will make her future home in Washington. She has purchased the residence which ex-Senator Edmunds built some years ago, and in which he was living when he retired from public life. It is an English basement house, with a commodious drawing room, library, and dining room on the second floor. It is situated near the western boundary of Massachusetts Avenue, one of the fashionable residence streets of the city. It has been occupied for the last two years by Secretary Olney. Mrs. Sartoris will make her home for the present with her mother, and her son, Algernon, who has completed his studies, will be with her.

A New Concert Hall Company.

A company has been organized to reopen Theiss's place, in East Fourteenth Street, the license of which was revoked.

The company is to be known as the Manhattan Concert Company. Its incorporators are George Ehret, Emil Heller, Daniel Goldner, Charles Kellner, William Grevil, and George Nauss. The Excise Board will hear the application for a license next Tuesday.

CAPTURED BY YOUNG MEN

Syracuse Democrats Harmonize for the Campaign.

M'GUIRE NOMINATED FOR MAYOR

A Remarkable Scene in the Convention—Points on Election Law—Nominations for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8.—The Democratic City Convention, held here to-day, resulted in a big surprise—something unheard of in the history of the party in this section. Out of the contest for the Mayoralty arose a division of the local Democracy on an entirely new line—a strife between the old blood and the young. It was a simple test of strength between William B. Kirk, Thomas Ryan, State Committeeman Gaynor, Henry J. Mowry, and the other men who have been supreme in the party councils for years and a new element, led by James K. McGuire. McGuire is but twenty-eight years of age, and his following consists almost entirely of young men, who have cast but one or two votes in Presidential elections. When McGuire announced himself as a candidate for Mayor it was considered more or less of a joke, but hard work counted at the caucuses, and when they had all been held, the younger crowd claimed a large majority of the delegates.

This fact was not looked upon seriously by Messrs. Kirk, Ryan, and others, and when ex-Mayor Thomas Ryan and Police Commissioner Henry Lyon entered the race McGuire's chances were thought to be very slight. He determined to go into the convention, however, and, when forced to show his strength on a test vote, did it so emphatically that W. B. Kirk arose and moved that the nomination of James K. McGuire be made unanimous.

This motion took the convention by storm. The City Hall was packed to overflowing, and when it was apparent that the members of the City Committee were willing to recognize the majority rights and infuse new and lively blood into the party politics the delegates and onlookers cheered and cheered until the big stone tower of the City Hall rocked. The motion was carried during a scene of great enthusiasm, and Mr. McGuire was carried to the platform upon the shoulders of his friends. There he made a speech of acceptance, which will be remembered for years for its earnestness and eloquence.

Both Ryan and Lyon had been nominated, but their names were withdrawn before the motion of W. B. Kirk. McGuire will go into the campaign with a united party behind him, and, if he is not elected, he will at least give his competitor a hard fight. The Republican nomination has not yet been made.

James K. McGuire was born in New-York City twenty-eight years ago. He removed to this city when young. He carried papers on the street and worked his way up. At the age of fourteen years he entered the hardware store of Kennedy, Spaulding, & Co. Two years ago he became a partner, the firm being Bradford, Kennedy, Sons & McGuire. He is principal owner of The Catholic Sun. He has never held political office, except being a Trustee of the Central Library.

As an orator he is one of the most magnetic speakers and one of the best-informed young men in the city. He has championed tariff reform in many a hot public debate, and has made political speeches not only all over New-York State, but has been sent to various parts of the country by the Democratic National Committee. Mr. McGuire will go into the coming campaign as champion of municipal reform.

For the other places on the local ticket young men were also named—Charles J. Rae and Clark B. Norton for Assessors; Jacob Seyl for Overseer of the Poor, and Frederick W. Thompson for Police Justice.

POINTS ON THE ELECTION LAW.

One Inspector at a Time May Go to His Meals.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—The Attorney General rendered several opinions relative to election and the duties of election officers today.

To a City Clerk who asked as to the compensation to be paid Inspectors of Election sitting as Boards of Registry and Election, he answered that "it would seem that the compensation of such officers, in a city other than New-York and Brooklyn, is a matter which rests with the authorities thereof." He also says that election officers are not within the purview of the eight-hour law for municipal laborers.

To an inquirer who wants to know if a Board of Inspectors or any member thereof can be absent for meals from the poll during session from opening until the canvass of the vote; if a voter can swear in his vote if the Board of Inspectors think him not qualified, and if Inspectors are required to make oath to not reveal the manner in which an assisted voter votes, the Attorney General answers that he finds nothing in the law to prevent an Inspector from absenting himself from the polling place for the purpose of getting his meals; but, if all the Inspectors should absent themselves at one time, a practical adjournment would ensue, and a violation of law follow; that Inspectors must receive and deposit a ballot which is deposited under oath, and that "a person assisting a voter must not reveal to any person the name of any candidate voted for by the voter.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Parties Closing Up the Tickets in All Quarters of the State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 8.—The Democratic Assembly Convention for the First Dutchess County District was held in Matteawan this afternoon. William E. Verplanck of Fishkill was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation. The First Assembly District is strongly Republican, but Mr. Verplanck is very popular, and will make a good showing.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Prohibitionists of Rensselaer County have nominated the following: For Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, John H. Reynolds of Troy; for member of the Assembly of the First District, Manning Lansing of Troy; Third Assembly District, W. S. Miller of Wynantskill.

KINGSTON, Oct. 8.—The Democratic First Assembly District Convention of Ulster County was held at Kingston to-day. E. Humphrey declined to be a candidate for member of Assembly. Davis Winne of Shandakin was nominated by acclamation. The present District Committee was continued, and after John W. Searing, D. B. Atkins, and Irwin Ronk were appointed a committee to fill any vacancy, the convention adjourned.

The Second District Democratic Committee met last night and nominated James F. Brown of Rosendale as Assemblyman. The nomination was made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. W. E. Little, who was the choice of the convention.

FONDA, Oct. 8.—The Democrats of Montgomery County held their convention here to-day. Frederick Aschoff, Jr., was nominated for member of Assembly and N. J. Herrick for District Attorney. Mr. Aschoff is a prominent manufacturer at Amsterdam.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Prohibitionists of Herkimer County have nominated T. V. Hollis of Ilion for member of Assembly.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republican County Committee of Columbia County today nominated Jacob H. Duntz for member of Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Henry L. Coons.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Queens County this afternoon nominated Frederick Storm of Flushing for Assemblyman.

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Republicans Choose Candidates and Act on County Grievances.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 8.—At the Republican County Convention for Queens County, held in the Town Hall here to-day, the following delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention, to be held in this place Thursday, were elected:

Long Island City—Mason O. Smedley and Henry C. Miller; Newtown—Joseph W. Cleary and C. A. Adler; Jamaica—William A. Jones, Jr., and J. Maynard Kissam; Flushing—Dennis Sullivan and Eldert Hunnm; Oyster Bay—William J. Youngs and Samuel C. Ransom; Hempstead—George W. Smith, George Wallace, and E. H. Wheeler; North Hempstead—Charles F. Lewis.

The candidates for the Senatorial nomination are ex-Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson of Long Island City, and the present incumbent, John Lewis Childs of Floral Park.

The county officers nominated by the convention were: County Superintendent of the Poor—Jeremus Rapelyea of Newtown; Coroner—Dr. John Mann of Oyster Bay. The following members of the County Committee were chosen: Long Island City—Felix Fritsche; Newtown—Augustus Schumacher; Oyster Bay—Frederick Herzog, Jr.; Jamaica—William A. Bennett; North Hempstead—Brinkerhoff Meyer; Flushing—Nicholas Doscher.

The encroachments on Long Island's water supply by the City of Brooklyn received the attention of the convention, and resolutions recommending legislation to prevent further encroachments were adopted. The convention also adopted resolutions favoring the placing in navigable condition of certain streams on Long Island, alleged to have been drained by the Brooklyn Water system.

Legislation prohibiting the dumping of garbage off the Long Island coast by the New-York authorities, and also reducing the rate of fare on the Long Island Railroad to 2 cents a mile, was also favored. The latter resolution was a direct blow at the present Senator, who was elected on that issue.

The convention gave considerable attention to the matter of bridges across Newtown Creek. Queens County has always been called upon to pay one-half of the cost of bridges, and their maintenance, while the assessed valuation of the county is only $55,000,000, against $500,000,000 for Kings County. It was recommended that legislation be secured apportioning the cost between the two counties on the basis of valuations.

Westchester Democrats Happy.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Democrats here say they are perfectly satisfied with the reapportionment of Westchester County, made at White Plains yesterday, as it makes a Democratic victory in the First and Second Assembly Districts doubly certain. They are congratulating themselves also that the Assembly Convention for the Second District was postponed until Thursday.

Charles H. Coe, Clerk of the Village, said that the Democratic position was certainly strengthened in the First and Second Districts by the reapportionment, and that the Democrats could not have asked for a more satisfactory adjustment.

Orange County Democrats.

NEWBURG, Oct. 8.—The Orange County Democratic Convention met at Goshen today. Every town and ward was represented.

The following candidates were named: Surrogate—William H. Crane of Port Jervis; District Attorney—L. W. Y. McCroskery; Treasurer—Philip A. Powers of Goshen; Superintendent of the Poor—J. Hudson; Coroners—Frank Flynn of Goshen, Nicholas Pflum of Port Jervis; Special Surrogate—Lewis J. Stage of Warwick.

Condition of the Rice Market.

As the Fall season advances conditions in the rice market steadily improve. Business has been more than commonly active in the new crop, and the outlook for increasing trade is excellent. Nearly every one regards prevailing prices as too high, and some hesitate to make purchases, but there is no lack of custom, and the aggregate is as large as can be accommodated with present supply.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 315,240 sacks; last year, 262,570 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 52,875 bbls; last year, 44,000 bbls. Cleaned sales for the week exceed any previous report this season. Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 4,700 bbls; last year, 4,465 bbls; sales, 2,105 bbls; last year, 3,100 bbls.

Wholesale Poisoning in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 8.—The State Board of Health has received an appeal from Sabula, where a large part of the population is suffering from the wholesale poisoning which occurred at a wedding three weeks ago. Two more died yesterday, making four dead. D. C. Gage, bridegroom at the wedding, will die, and others are almost certain to do so. Over 100 are now confined by the complaint. The doctors believe it is trichinosis, but the symptoms reported to the State Board, which has sent a representative to Sabula, are those of cholera morbus. The doctors there are exhausted, and the town is in a condition of panic.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SUNDAY LAW IN PENN YAN—Violated in Yates County as it is in Herkimer.
MILLER'S BOOM IS BURIED—Phases of the campaign in New-York State.
WILLIAMS FOR GOVERNOR—The two parties hold their conventions in Massachusetts.
THE PARTY REORGANIZED—New-Jersey Democrats prepared for a bitter struggle.
LONDON AND THE LEVANT—A foretold division of parties about Turkey and Armenia.
THE BROOKLYN LAUNCHED—Mayor Schieren's daughter christens the big cruiser.
GEN. HORATIO C. KING—Democratic candidate for the office of Secretary of State.
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS—Attorney General Hancock defines the new law.
ARIZONA AND STATEHOOD—Admission of the Territory urged by Gov. Hughes in his report.
NO HOPE FOR SILVER MEN—They never can force free coinage upon the country.
ARMED MEN STOP THE CAR—Passengers on a Chicago trolley car give up their valuables.
A JUSTICE SHOT IN COURT—Fatally wounded while urging the settlement of a suit.
VOTED DOWN THE CHANGES—The new constitution before the Episcopal Convention.
LIFE IN FAR-OFF BURMAH—Private houses built on piles from one foot to twelve feet high.
CONNECTICUT'S BLUE LAWS—Many of them are still in force in the Nutmeg State.
APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS—The British Ambassador to Turkey insists on amnesty.
IN MEMORY OF PATRIOTS—Marble tablet to mark the graves of Montgomery's soldiers.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Treatment of Meadows, by Henry Stewart; How Good Cider Is Made; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for s

POOR RACES AT GRAVESEND

But Two Favorites Were Successful in the Six Races.

HERESY AND LUCANIA GOT THE STAKES

Plungers Had a Hard Day of It, Salvable, Kamsin, and Sir Excess Leing Badly Beaten.

It was a decidedly unpleasant day for racing at the Gravesend track. The weather was raw, and the bleak wind chilled the few people at the track all through. The favorites performed so badly, save in two of the races, as to complete the chilling business, and bettors went home cold as to their blood and frost-bitten as to their finances.

The rain of the morning made the going hard and heavy, the fields were small, and altogether it was about as poor a day for racing as could be imagined.

Kamsin gave the talent the big set-back of the day. He was a hot favorite for the Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, and, with Griffin in the saddle, the plungers were on him to a man, as if his defeat was a matter of impossibility. But Kamsin was not equal to what his backers supposed. The light-weighted Heresy, carrying but 91 pounds, simply played with her field, and won, with odds of 30 to 1 against her.

The finish was a furious drive. All four horses finished in a bunch, Heresy going the easiest of the lot at the end. The victory, as might be expected, was not at all popular, for the crowd was not one of the kind that is in the habit of playing horses at odds of 30 to 1.

As in the Neptune Stakes, there were but four starters for the Parkville Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile. This was the fourth race on the card, and Lucania a 1 to 2 favorite, won it, leading her field from start to finish. But Reiff, who rode her, came near to losing the race through over-confidence, as he did not see Griffin coming with a rush with Brandywine until the latter was nearly on even terms. Then Reiff sat down and rode hard, winning from Brandywine by a neck, the latter about the same distance in front of Connoisseur.

"Father Bill" Daly furnished one of his surprises in the opening dash, when his filly Emotional won the dash from Salvable, a red-hot favorite, but who did not have so much speed as an 8 to 5 favorite as he recently had as a 10 to 1 outsider. Salvable was all right up to the head of the stretch, but there he cut it, and Emotional won easily, while Carib just beat Salvable home by a head for the place.

The next race was a lively betting affair, Second Attempt and The Swain being equal favorites, with Gov. Sheehan the "good thing," and backed down from 5 to 1 at the opening, to 3 to 5 at the close. Gov. Sheehan did prove a good thing this time, running in front from end to end, and winning by a half length from Second Attempt. The Swain was a very poor third.

There were but three starters in the handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths which followed the stakes. Sir Excess was the favorite, but Galilee, who was the second choice in the betting, was the winner. Sims took no chances with this relic of "Doc" Shrady, and won by four lengths, running in front all the way. Counter Tenor just beat Sir Excess out for the second money.

Sirocco, a strong favorite for the last race, sent the plungers home in fairly good humor, by winning the event from Ameer, who was second choice.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE. Handicap for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

1 Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f. by Sensation—Kittie Koerber, 99 pounds.....(Keefe)
2 Carib, Gouglacres Stable's ch. c., 6, by Perkins—Harbinger, 122 lbs.....(Perkins)
3 Salvable, F. Dunne's b. c., 117.....(Doggett)
4 Right Royal, 110. | 6 Cassette, 104.
5 Intermission, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Emotional	...8—1	7—2..Right Royal	..1—1
3—1..Carib	.....4—5	6—1..Intermission	.2—1
6—5..Salvable	.....3—5	12—1..Cassette	.....4—1

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Gov. Sheehan, A. J. Goldsborough's b. c., 4 years by Falsetto-Altair, 102 pounds, $500.....(Duffy)
2—Second Attempt, C. W. Mitchell's ch. c., 3, br., 92, $500.....(Keefe)
3—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3, $100, $500.....(Hirsch)
4—Shelly Tuttle, 5, 109.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Gov. Sheehan	..3—5	8—5..The Swain	....1—2
2—1..Second Attempt	..3—5	4—1..Shelly Tuttle	..7—5

Won by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Heresy, P. Lorillard's b. f., by Simon Magus—Madonna, 91 pounds, $1,100.....(Hewett)
2—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., 91, $1,100.....(O'Leary)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 92, $1,100.(Keefe)
4—Kamsin, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
80—1..Heresy	.....5—1	4—1..Volley	.....1—2
4—1..Amanda V.	..3—5	2 5..Kamsin	....Out

Won by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Stakes, for three-year-olds, guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¾.

1—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. f., by Sir Modred—School Girl, 107 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 110.....(Griffin)
3—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 115.....(Simms)
4—Andrews, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Lucania	..3—5	3—5..Connoisseur	..3—5
7—2..Brandywine	..7—10	20—1..Andrews	..4—1

Won by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02.

1—Galilee, Erie Stable's b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Athalaric, 110 pounds.....(Sims)
2—Counter Tenor, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 112.....(Doggett)
3—Sir Excess, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 123.....(Reiff)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Galilee	.....2—5	8—5..Sir Excess	....1—3
7—2..Counter Tenor	..1—2		

Won by four lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Sirocco, J. B. Collins's b. h., aged, by Emperor-Breeze, 117 pounds, $1,000.....(Taral)
2—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. c., 4, 112, $500.(Griffin)
3—The Coon, Oneck Stable's blk. g., 4, 107, $500.....(Doggett)
4—Cuckoo, 4, 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Sirocco	.....Out	10—1..The Coon	....8—5
7—5..Ameer	.....1—2	25—1..Cuckoo	.....2—1

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

To Race at Aqueduct To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Miss Blancher	109	Rebea	103
Balmaghie	108	Venda	102
Buccaneer	108	Gladiolate	101
Sister Kate	107	Parfidy	101
Rockledge	106	Little Dorritt	101
Millie L.	105	Carthusian	101
Royal H.	104	John Haines	101

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Florida	107	Berkimer	92
Remorse	104	Samaritan	92
Pekin	104	Parthenia	89
Hammie	101	Navahoe	89
Canadian	102	Clarence	89
Long Dock	101	Belvina	89
Lady Adams	98	Sir John	89

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Marshall	108	Hands Up	99
Key West	104	Lady Richmond	94
Peter the Great	102	Jaquita	94
Darkness	102	Pontlear	94
Rolla	99		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sirocco	115	Drum Major	102
Kinglet	108	Mirage	101
Comanche	106	Mabel Glenn	99
Berwyn	105	Julien	99
Kilkenny	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

King T.	104	Dulcie Larondie	97
Wellman	100	Rosalind III.	97
Sunrise II.	99	Tomoka	97
Fifield	97	Sky Blue	97

THE SILVER CUP SALE.

Strauss and Hexter's Horses Sell at the Best Prices.

W. D. Grand's silver cup sale of high-stepping bangtails turned out to be much more of a success than even Mr. Grand had hoped. In spite of the exceedingly disagreeable weather, a large crowd was present at the Exchange, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, from early morning till dusk. Representative horsemen were present from almost every important city in the Union. The class of horses was quite up to the horse show average, and the prices realized quite up to expectations. The cup fell to Strauss & Hexter of this city. Their six animals brought the large sum of $9,450, an average of $1,574.50. M. H. Tichnor & Co. of Chicago realized $4,200 for their six.

The best price obtained for a single horse was $3,700, paid by Dr. Cattanach of this city for Ruth. Dr. Cattanache also purchased Meteor for $2,200. The biggest figure paid for a pair was $3,000, by J. F. Talmadge of Brooklyn for Monarch and Performer. The cup, a very handsome and solid affair, was on exhibition on the stand.

One hundred and twenty-four head will be offered for sale to-day at the Exchange. Summary of sale follows:

THE PROPERTY OF M. H. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. D. Grand and King Oscar, br. gs., 7 and 6 years, 15.2 hands; John Arthur, New-York	$1,900
Colonel and Corporal, br. gs., 5 and 6 years, 16 hands; M. T. Kearney, New-York	1,550
Birdcatcher and Mona, b. g. and b. m., 5 years, 15.3 hands; H. L. Martin, New-York	750
Six head	$4,200
Average, $700.	

THE PROPERTY OF MYRICK & HUDSON, DANVILLE, KY.

Defender, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands; Oswald Haynes, New-York	$725
Derecto, b. g., 4 years, 15.1½ hands; Mrs. Morrell, New-York	375
Gazette, b. g., by Gondolier, 5 years, 15.2 hands; Mrs. Morrell, New-York	800
Wonder, sor. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands; W. E. D. Stokes, New-York	775
High Tide, br. g., by Nuncio, 4 years, 15.3½ hands; F. Elliott, New-York	800
Miss Thomas, br. m., 6 years, 15.2 hands; C. F. Bates, New-York	425
Meteor, b. g., by Harry Pulling, dam Maud McCracken, 7 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. Cattenach, New-York	2,200

THE PROPERTY OF STRAUSS & HEXTER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Ruth, b. m., by Charles Reade, dam Mrs. Cleveland, 5 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. Cattenach, New-York	$3,700
Superior and Surprise, b. gs., 6 years, 15.2 hands; J. J. Murray, New-York	2,250
Monarch and Performer, b. gs., 7 and 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. F. Talmadge, Jr., Brooklyn	3,000
Bay gelding, 7 years; Stern Brothers, New-York	500
Total, six head	$2,385
Average, $380.33.	

THE PROPERTY OF D. H. GRAND & CO., EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Alarm, b. g., by Fisk's Mambrino, 6 years, 16.1½ hands; J. M. McCarthy, Boston, Mass.	$600
Report, b. g., by Imported Falconer, 7 years, 16.1 hands; J. M. McCarthy, Boston, Mass.	250
Rumor and Gossip, b. gs., by Desota and Criterion, 5 and 6 years, 16 hands; F. D. Bird, Brooklyn	835
Cadet and Officer, b. gs., by Goddard, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. F. Graham, Boston, Mass.	650
Total, six head	$2,385
Average, $389.16.	

THE PROPERTY OF W. STANTON ELLIOTT, NEW-YORK CITY.

Highland, b. g., 6 years; W. A. McGibbon, New-York City	$300
Melton, br. g., by Kentucky Peal, 6 years, 16.1 hands; Howlett, New-York City	850
Juliet, b. m., by St. Julien, 6 years, 15.3 hands; H. F. Smith, New-York City	450
Mignon, b. m., by St. Julien, 7 years, 15.3 hands; D. J. Grand, East Buffalo	125
Wallace, blk. g., by Dictator, 5 years, 15.2½ hands; Charles Vezin, Yonkers, N. Y.	350
Criterion, ch. g., by Starr Chief, 6 years, 16 hands; P. J. Froeller, New-York City	435
Total, six head	$2,510
Average, $418.33.	

THE PROPERTY OF H. B. NALLE, LEESBURG, VA.

Badger, br. g., 4 years, 15.2 hands; Max Casperri, New-York City	$125
Robert, b. g., by Matchless of Londesboro, 4 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	125
Constance, ch. m., by Matchless of Londesboro, 5 years, 15.1 hands; A. J. Thompson, New-York City	525
Pair bay cobs, 4 years, 15 hands; E. H. Patterson, Red Bank, N. J.	435
Alert, b. g., by Matchless, 5 years, 15.1 hands; A. D. Thompson, New-York City.	500
Total, six head	$1,710
Average, $285.	

THE PROPERTY OF N. J. BALFE, MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

Prince Charming, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; E. Kenny, New-York City	$100
Jack and Jill, ch. g. and m., 5 years, 15.1 hands; L. F. Strauss, New-York City	410
Poland and Warsaw, r. gs., by imp. Harested, 6 and 5 years, 15.3 hands; W. Seaich & Son, New-York	430
Expert, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York City	125

THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, NEWARK, OHIO.

Nellie B., b. m., 7 years, 15.3 hands; T. Towe, New-York City	$210
Sky Rocket, b. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands; L. Parisett, New-York City	300
Bay gelding, 4 years, 15.3½ hands; J. Benwick, New-York City	150
Actor and Acme, br. gs., 5 and 6 years, 15.2½ hands; H. B. Nalle, Leesburg, Va.	450
Acolyte, b. g., 4 years, 15.2½ hands; M. Pfizer, New-York	320

THE PROPERTY OF H. G. MOODY, EMINENCE, KY.

Daisy Dare, ch. m., by Chester Dare, 4 years, 16 hands; R. D. Hudson, New-York	$550
May Queen Mouse M., by Chester Dare, 7 years, 16 hands; C. E. Myrick, New-York	500

THE PROPERTY OF W. D. GRAND, NEW-YORK.

Imperial, b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands; Max Casperri, New-York	250

THE PROPERTY OF T. C. PATTESON, TORONTO, CANADA.

Freda and Whitelip, b. g. and b. m., 5 years, 15 hands; W. K. Wyckoff, New-York	$155

THE PROPERTY OF CAPT. J. W. MARTIN, GENESEO, N. Y.

Trunion, ro. g., by Montrose, 5 years, 15.3½ hands; J. D. Nevins, New-York	$160
Sash, br. g., by Freeman, 4 years, 15.3½ hands; Heinmann Brothers, New-York	280

THE PROPERTY OF J. DICKMAN BROWN.

Chestnut geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; Max Casperri, New-York City.... $510

SAN FRANCISCO RACING.

The Eastern Syndicate Would Not Take Bay District Track.

When Thomas H. Williams came East a couple of months ago, it was given out that he had interested P. J. Dwyer, Pierre Lorillard, James R. Keene, and David Gideon, and other capitalists in the San Francisco racing property known as Bay District track. Williams had a lease of the property up to March 1 next, with the privilege of purchase for $650,000.

The deal has now fallen through, not because the property was not worth the price, but because a good title to it for racing purposes could not be given. There are 768 lots in the property, which are worth $1,000 each, without giving any extra value to corner lots. The trouble was that under an old legislative enactment the Board of Supervisors were empowered to open streets through the property at any time. This the board, after talking about it for several years, have finally decided to do. The property belongs to the estate of Charles Crocker and Leland Stanford, and covers sixteen street blocks.

Williams's lease, as has been said, runs until March 1 next, and there will be racing there this Winter until that date. Racing will thereafter be divided between the Oakland track and the new racing property at Ingleside.

Eastern owners and their horses and jockeys are going to San Francisco in considerable numbers this Winter, as the weather there is well suited for racing.

Hastings's Half-Brother Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 8.—Frank B. Harper of the Nantura Stud has sold to "Gus" Straus of this city a yearling colt by Longfellow, out of Cinderella. He is a half-brother to Mr. Belmont's colt Hastings, and cost the purchaser a neat sum.

Constantine Fetches $7,100.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 8.—At the closing-out sale of Graham & Conley's here to-day the stallion Constantine, 2:12½, was purchased by Peter Duryea of New-York for $7,100. No other good prices were realized. The twenty-nine head brought $9,600.

CANTABS AT HARVARD.

The English Athletes Entertained by the Harvard Students.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—It was a rather inhospitable, although eminently characteristic, greeting which the weather of New-England gave to the visiting members of the Cambridge athletic team today, but this was more than made up for by the warmth with which the visitors were entertained, both by the members of the Boston Athletic Association and by the students of Harvard College.

It was 7:30 when the party arrived in Boston, having left New-York on Monday's midnight train. It was in charge of E. J. Wendell, who had gone on to New-York to act as escort, and comprised Capt. Horan and Messrs. Lutyens, Mendelson, Jennings, Johnston, Pilkington, Watson, Gomer-Williams, Wilding, Fletcher, Lewin, and Davenport, of the Cambridge track team; Sherman Day, President of the Yale Athletic Association, and Manager Wade and Capt. Sheldon of the Yale track team. They were met at the station by a committee and were escorted to the clubhouse of the Boston Athletic Association.

What the visitors enjoyed most in their reception there was the swim which they took in the big tank on their arrival, and which was most refreshing after their long ride in the train. After breakfast the members of the party were shown over the town.

The party then started on a drive through the suburbs. It was expected that this would prove one of the pleasantest features of the visit, but, unfortunately, before this was half over the rain came down hard. The party drove out over Commonwealth Avenue to Brighton, and then to Soldiers' Field, to give the visitors a chance to see the new Harvard athletic house and the football gridirons. From there they went to the Longfellow House, and so around to the college. There were about 200 students on the steps and in front of Harvard Hall as the tally-ho rolled through the gate, and they gave the visitors a hearty Harvard cheer for Cambridge. The English "Cantabs" smiled and bowed as pleasantly as a rather wet crowd could be expected to do, and made haste to get under cover.

In Harvard Hall President Eliot was introduced to the athletes, and he welcomed them to Harvard, after which members of the football squad and men prominent in other branches of athletics were invited to meet them. They were then taken under the escort of the undergraduate committee which had been appointed, and escorted, singly or in small parties, to such parts of the college as their individual likings suggested. At 1 o'clock they all met again at the Hasty Pudding Club, where the party was entertained by the club at luncheon.

Later they were driven to the University Club in Boston, where a formal dinner was given them in the evening, Lieut. Gov. Wolcott presiding.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

Log-Cabin Philosophy.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Sometimes de man what sings de loudest in church throws his head so fur back dat he can't see de collection basket when it comes erlong.

Some folks is so fond er huntin' trouble dat dey can't enjoy a mess er honey fo' thinkin' what mighter happened ef de bee had stung 'em.

De road ter heaben is so narrow dat some folks done come ter de conclusion dat dey ain't room enough fo' two at a time.

When you heah a man sayin' dat dis is a hard world, ten chances ter one he's broke his leg tryin' ter fly, when he orter been walkin'.

Some folks spend half de day waitin' fer de train, when dey might er took de big roau an' beat it by six hours.

Arranged.

From The New-York Weekly.

John (sheepishly)—I—I s'pose you'll be gittin' married some time.

Betty (with a frightened air)—Oh, I—I guess not.

"Mebby I'll git married some time."

"Mebby."

"Mebby we might both git married at the same time."

"Wouldn't it be awful, John, if the minister should make a mistake an' marry us to each other?"

"I—I shouldn't mind."

"No—neither should I."

Easily Identified.

From The Boston Budget.

A certain farmer who was by no means noted for his resemblance to Apollo had a son of six or seven who had more wit than pedigree.

One day a stranger came to the farm, and, seeing the lad, asked: "Sonny, where's your father?"

"In the pigpen," was the reply.

"In the pigpen? Thanks!" and as the man moved in the direction indicated, l'enfant terrible shouted: "I say! You'll know him 'cause he's got his hat on!"

Theatrical Item.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—It is not safe to trust to appearances.

Potts—Especially to farewell appearances.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young North of Ireland Protestants; one as chambermaid, the other as waitress; three years' personal city reference. Fannie, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Willing, 1,570 3d Av., near 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; three years' reference from last place. Call or address H. T., care Reilly, 123 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young colored woman; willing to assist with washing; in private family; best city reference from last employers. M. J., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for parlormaid or chambermaid, whom she can recommend. Call, Wednesday morning, 9 to 1, at 4 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city references; no cards. 837 West 43d St.; ring Tully's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with grown children; last employer can be seen. M. M., Box 399 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; first-class city reference. 81 West 45th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 365 West 52d St., Murray's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three and a half years' city reference from last employer. E. R., care of Roth, 272 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; best city reference. 426 East 55th St., Burn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced girl; best city reference. 454 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl. 508 West 60th St. Mrs. Finn.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. E. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing or wait on elderly lady; personal city references. K. D., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; two years' reference from last employer. 326 West 36th St., first flat, east.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family, will assist with waiting; has very best city references. 236 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By woman as a first-class chambermaid in a private family; has the best of city references. Can be seen at 280 Stanton St., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting or washing; two years' reference. 1,293 1st Av., Lafferty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands all her duties; willing and obliging; good city reference. Box K. C., 311 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed; would assist with waiting; in private family. 426 4th Av., corner 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid; has good city references. L. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference; two days; no cards. 240 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting; willing and obliging; best reference. 160 West 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By chambermaid and laundress; good city references. 232 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thorough; willing to do plain sewing. Present employer's, 64 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; can do plain sewing, and is willing to assist with waiting or to wait on a lady; good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. Call, after 1 o'clock, at 18 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. E. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 30th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed; North of Ireland Protestant; assist with growing children or wait on a lady and do plain sewing. 269 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable person who thoroughly understands her duties; has best references from first families in the city. 140 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl in a nice family as chambermaid; can sew nicely; would assist with waiting; good city reference; ten years in last place. 216 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private Christian family. 203 West End Av., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. 242 East 56th St, first floor, or Letter Box 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or parlormaid; first-class reference. 142 West 62d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, educated, good reader, traveler, to take care of household, with lady as companion; city or country; references. S. S., Box 193 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands catering for luncheons and dinners; takes full charge of kitchen; city references from last employers. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; pastry and baking a specialty; neat in person and kitchen; first-class city reference. 648 6th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages, $20 to $25 monthly. 257 West 42d St.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid in private family; city or country. 315 West 20th St., rear.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; understands family cooking; in small private family; assist with little washing; last employer seen. 441 West 30th St., janitor's floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; city references; wages, $20. S. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as thorough cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30; best references. K., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and to assist washing and ironing; best references; city or country. 245 East 28th St., rear.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; will do marketing; best city reference. A. S., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. A. R., 150 East 36th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understand their business; many years of city reference; last employer can be seen. 244 East 87th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; reference from last place; lady can be seen. 423 West 42d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to do cooking and assist with washing in small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; understands good plain cooking in all its branches; one year's reference from last employer. 163 East 76th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands soups, game, meats, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; best city reference. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls, together or separate; one as cook and plain laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family. 243 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by Protestant girl; references; city or country; English, German, French cooking; all baking. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all branches; is a first-class baker; last employer can be seen. 247 East 52d St., ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; give large dinners and parties; kitchenmaid is required; best city reference. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; city reference. 434 West 42d St., ring three times.

COOK.—English; understands cooking in every branch; takes entire charge; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $50; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK-CHAMBERWORK.—By two sisters, to go together; one as good plain cook, and the other as up stairs girl; reference from last place. 326 East 66th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook; washing, ironing; willing and obliging; references. 184 West 80th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and as good washing in a private family; good city reference. H., 270 West 84th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook in private family; willing to go in country; best reference. 308 West 27th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best reference. 208 East 68d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands all its branches; seven years' references. Can be seen at present employer's, 35 West 84th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in small private family; no washing; best reference; no cards. Mrs. Lamb, 418 East 79th St., top floor.

COOK.—As cook in select private family; highest reference. Call, any afternoon this week after 4 o'clock, Mrs. Hawkins, 212 West 48th St.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as cook; excellent bread and meats; wages, $25. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; or would take housework; small family. 348 West 40th St., one flight up, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook or second cook; where chef is kept. A. G., 102 West 37th St., Cullen's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman, as good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By competent, reliable woman, as good cook and baker; laundress; good city reference. 490 6th Ave., room 14.

COOK.—By competent middle-aged woman as good plain cook and laundress in small private family. 514 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. B., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl in a private family, and assist with laundry work; has good city references. J. M., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent American woman; best city reference from her last employer. 845 West 45th St.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—By two Norwegian girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; good workers. 8 State St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; $25; references. Mrs. Wells, Box 203 Times.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; will assist with washing; city reference; city or country. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in small private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 802 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker; thoroughly understanding evening and street dresses; would like a few more customers by the day; reference. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker on seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker; daily or at home; clever at alterations. L. Harnett, Box 316 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; tailor suits and evening dresses; reference. M. Corbett, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; for children's dresses; also baby's outfit; best city reference. M. K., 1,325 5th Av., bell 5.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more customers by day; street and evening gowns; best family reference. M. Corbill, 215 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young woman to go out by day; first-class dressmaker; worked in well-known house. Hurley, 151 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with leading house; accustomed to high-class trade, wishing to establish herself in business, will make street gowns from $7 to $9; novelty waist and evening costume a specialty; or will work at ladies' home three days a week at $2.50 a day during October; reference from present customers; prompt attention given to work. Address, all week, Expert, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent person by day or week; good renovator, cutter, designer, and fitter; work also taken at home; patterns cut, fitted, and basted; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough dressmaker, cutter, fitter, designer; by day or at home; perfect fit; style guaranteed; also misses' dancing gowns; highest reference. Thorough, 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced and competent dressmaker; perfect fitter; would go out by the day; satisfaction guaranteed; $1.25 per day. Mme. Wrecherli, 130 East 7th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting; thorough seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference. A., Box 50, 92 East 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, by day; perfect fitter and draper; remodels; makes fancy waists and skirts; very stylish; terms, $1.75; reference. Miss Campbell, 340 East 35th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By a young girl to do dressmaking by the day; McDowell system. Ring Cahl's bell, 16 East 111th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess of refined family, thorough teacher of primary or higher English branches and piano by interesting methods, desires engagement for hours given; seven years in prominent city family, to whom she refers. Daily Engagement, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By English governess, with highest New-York references, as governess or companion; experienced teacher in English branches, music, and French; accustomed to travel. M. P., 311 West 86th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a young person, teaching French and German; best reference. Mademoiselle, 294 West 21st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German (from Hanover) to one or two children; take entire charge; in first-class family; best references. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French language; rapid method; private and classes. Mlle. Lavillette, diplomée, médaillée, from Paris, 92 West 68th St

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Speculation More Active, with Prices Higher.

BETTER CABLES AND SHORTS COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easier —Coffee Dull.

Early in the day it appeared as if the speculative interest had been revived in the grain market, as the transactions were large and the fluctuations wide, but the later dealings were of a more moderate character, and prices influenced by the West, while the close was at higher figures. Provisions had a better demand, and made a strong showing. Cotton was rather quiet and a trifle easier. Coffee was dull, but held up well against the decline abroad.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was well sustained, considering the large supplies of hogs at Western marketable points. The firmer grain position perhaps had something to do with the steadiness for hog products, but most of the regularity was due to the very good business going on in cash stuff. Any increase of speculative interest, from its present tame appearance, would contribute to the confidence. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for today as 35,000 head.

LARD—The West was unsettled, varying 2½ to 5 points, closing steady, at about the prices of Monday, with some increase of cash business at the West, although little was done here. At the West, October closed at 5.80c asked; January was at 5.80@5.85c, closing at 5.82½c; May was at 5.95@5.97½c, closing at 5.95@5.97½c. Cash here was quoted at 6.17½c; a city steam was easier, sales of 60 tcs at 5.90@5.95c. Options—October closed at 6.20c. Refined was slow and nominal, with Continent quoted at 6.55, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was quiet at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was firmer by 7½c, but by the close had lost that advance, and was dull, with October at $8.37@$8.40, closing at $8.37, nominal; January at $9.52½@$9.65, closing at $9.55@$9.57½; May at $9.75 bid, to $9.82½ bid, closing at $9.82½ asked. Here there was a steady market, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 250 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Varied only 2½@5 points, and closed steady, as on Monday, with little speculative inquiry. At the West, short ribs for October closed at 5.25c; November was at 4.85c bid to 4.90c, closing at 4.90c asked; January at 4.85c@4.90c, closing at 4.87½c.

CUT MEATS—There was much more here, but prices were held steadily. Sale of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7¾@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Prices were well sustained on a fair trading. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, $17; cut sirloins, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were in slow demand, ruling unsettled in price. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HIDES—Were at firm prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 63,333 head; same time last year, 38,341 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; best average were steady; light and common weak; 5c lower; $8.55@$4.30; left over, 4,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $4.10@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.65@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened weak; shade lower $3.70@$4. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,432 head; steady; $3.35@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,401 head; lower; $3.40@$4.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations here were 5½@5⅝c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb, 6¼c for 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed. It was regarded as firm at 4¾c for city, with a steady moderate home trade inquiry, and 50 hhds sold at that. For country a moderate home demand, and 50,000 lb prime taken at 4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers have an asking price about 5¼c above any possible basis for business, or to 6¼c, while 6c would be the best selling rate, and at which there are no open bids. For lard stearine demand is slow, with 7c quoted nominal for Western. For oleo oil, sale of 35 tcs Harrison, in Rotterdam, at 49 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, but prices were well sustained by the bull interest in spite of the lower markets abroad. The close was at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Havre and Hamburg were quiet at ¼@⅜c decline. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 16@16½c for No. 7. Sales, 600 mats interior Padang at 27½c; 500 piculs do, to arrive, at 25½c, and 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.: November, 1,000 bags at 15.05c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 1,000 bags at 15.25c; November, 500 bags at 15.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.90c, 1,500 bags at 14.95c; January, 250 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.50c, 2,000 bags at 14.55c; total, 6,500 bags; total for day, 7,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.85	10.60@10.65
February	14.65@14.75	10.55@10.65
March	14.50@14.60	10.55@10.60
April	14.30@14.40	10.50@10.60
May	14.10@14.20	10.45@10.55
October	15.20@15.30	12.25@12.35
November	15.05@15.15	11.55@11.60
December	14.90@15.00	11.10@11.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	266,444
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	20,248
Total stock in New-York to-day	246,196
Total stock in Baltimore	46,960
Deliveries yesterday	455—46,505
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,610
Deliveries yesterday	641—48,969
	95,474
Total stock in United States	341,670
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 6	135,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 6	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 6	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	16,000
	225,000
Total	566,670
Same time 1894	456,115

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat beans.....16 @16¼

Difference between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	18 @18½
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	20 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	17¾@18¾
Bocono	17½@18	Bucaramga	18 @20¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta ord'y	17¾@18	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼@18¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¾	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts—The market is becoming narrower in its fluctuations, yet is changing frequently within a few points. The opening was steady, at 3@6 points advance, followed by a reaction of 4@7 points, then by a rally of 5@8 points, but closing barely steady and at 2@8 points decline for the day. Liverpool opened barely steady, at a point decline, and closed quiet and as the day before. New-Orleans was lower early, but gained thereafter 3 points. The less exciting features keep the outside buying interest comparatively calm. The rapid moving of the crop to marketable points is causing an accumulation which somewhat upsets the calculations of the bull element, and especially as spinners are careful in figuring over supplies to buying moderately, while the foreigners are more or less indifferent, upon the basis as following the excitement. The closing market to weakness and the slight decline referred to were more by reason of expected heavy port receipts to-day, with estimates for New-Orleans of 18,000 bales. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 181 bales to spinners, with 1,900 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	9⅝
Middling uplands	9½

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.78@8.80	8.81	8.82	600
November	8.80@	8.86	8.80	3,200
December	8.87@8.88	8.95	8.87	14,400
January	8.95@8.96	9.01	8.94	32,700
February	9.00@9.01	9.07	9.00	4,900
March	9.05@9.06	9.11	9.04	45,900
April	9.10@9.11	9.15	9.10	1,400
May	9.15@9.16	9.19	9.14	12,800
June	9.20@9.22	9.25	9.21	700
Total				166,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8827	18770	6503	....	....	....
N. Orleans	....	10067	19570	20894	....	....
Mobile	1962	3365	857	....	....	....
Savannah	6448	7697	12088	....	....	....
Charleston	2867	4437	1734	....	....	....
Wilmington	1966	2729	2826	....	....	....
Norfolk	1915	3301	3614	....	....	....
New-York	....	....	150	....	....	....
Boston	46	111	577	....	....	....
Philadelphia	212	129	434	....	....	....
West Point	919	1973	2229	....	....	....
Total	35261	62172	51905	....	....	....
This day last week	28856	53578	34873	29462	24816	40310
This day last year	37965	69834	62252	45299	38919	47917

GROCERIES.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks were not active to-day, and there is some accumulation of stock. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.37½@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$4.75; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jersey, $3.75@$4.25; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.60@$1.70; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1. Laths are not in large supply, and are worth $1.80 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

MOLASSES—The feeling is firm, as supplies of fancy are light and inquiry fair.

N. Orleans, centf'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@18	Good	27@29
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Southern advices were strong and the local market continued on a good basis, with demands fair.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4¼@4¾	Java	3¾@3¾
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5¼	Rice, pol..100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅜@4	Head	5¾@6

SUGAR—Raw was in light request, with prices firm. Sales, 7,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅝c....Refined steady and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 9-16@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities 50 points off the list. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5¼ @5 7-16
Cutloaf	5¼ @5 7-16
Crushed	5¼ @5 7-16
Powdered	4⅞ @5 1-16
Coarse powdered	4⅞ @5 1-16
Granulated	4⅝ @4 13-16
Fine granulated	4⅝ @4 13-16
Coarse granulated	4⅝ @4 15-16
Extra fine granulated	4¾ @5 1-16
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞ @5 1-16
Cubes	4⅞ @5 1-16
XXXX Powdered	5⅛ @5 1-16
Mold A	4⅞ @5 1-16
Diamond A	4⅝ @4 13-16
Confectioners' A	4⅝ @4 13-16
(1) Columbia A	4⅝ @4 9-16
(2) Windsor A	4¾ @4 9-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4¾ @4 9-16
(4) Phoenix A	4⅜ @4½
(5) Empire A	4.18 @4⅝
No. 6	4¼ @4.31
No. 7	4 1-16 @4¼
No. 8	4 @4 8-16
No. 9	3 15-16@4¼
No. 10	3⅞ @4
No. 11	3 13-16@4
No. 12	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 13	@3 11-16
No. 14	@3⅝

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,870 bbls; peas, 2,890 bbls. Exports: Beans, 594 pks; peas, 1,365 bbls. The home jobbing trade has improved, and has taken the increased receipts of new State beans so promptly that the market has ruled quite firm throughout the week. At the close, marrow are in better supply, but a fairly good demand prevails, and choice to fancy hand-picked, $1.70 easily. The lots of medium received sell at $1.55, and the scarcity of stock naturally makes a strong feeling. Pea are also wanted a little beyond the supply, and sell readily at $1.50. There has been considerable reduction in the stock of old white beans, and the remaining lots are no longer a factor in the market, we quote only new. Orders for red kidney have come out very late this week, and there is still an unsettled feeling in consequence. Shippers are securing the best goods at $1.55. Old reds neglected and almost nominal. Turtle soup and white kidney quiet. Yellow eye have declined 5c. Limas on the downward turn in view of the near arrival of new. Foreign beans have scarcely any demand. Green peas not plenty, but moving rather slowly and feeling easy. Quotations: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, yellow eye, $1.80@$1.85; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.55; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.25@$1.30; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, Lima, California, 52.2@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30. Green Peas—Barrels, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Quality of receipts is improved, but there is a fairly active call for nice goods, and prices on all such are well sustained. Low grades continue in limited demand.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery Western, June, extras	20 @21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	13 @16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firsts, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9½@ 9½

CHEESE—The market for large, full cream is largely nominal in the absence of any important demand, but holders are asking full prices on account of high first cost of stock. Small sizes are moderately active. Part skims quiet and unchanged.

State, full cream, large, Sept. colored, fancy	8½@8¾
State, full cream, large Aug. colored, fancy	8¼@8½
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	@8½
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	8¼@..
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7½@8
State, full cream large, common to fair	6 @7½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	9½@9¾
State, full cream, small size, white fancy	9½@9¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8½@9¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring Co's, small, prime to choice	5½@7
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¾@6
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5½@5¾
State, part skims, good to prime	4½@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3 @4
State, full skims	2 @2½

EGGS—Light offerings of fancy, and some holders are asking up to 19c for Western. Lower qualities are rather slow of sale and irregular in prices.

State, country marks, per dozen	19½@ 20½
Pennsylvania, country marks	19 @ 20
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered, fancy	18½@ 19
Western, northerly sections, fair to good	17½@ 18
Western, central sections, prime	17½@ 18
Western, southerly sections, prime	17 @ 18
Western, refrigerator, prime	16 @ 16½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	$4.20 @$4.85
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.60 @ 4.00
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.15 @ 3.60
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.40 @ 3.00
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.70 @ 3.15
Western culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.70

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 21,800 bbls. Arrivals here have been moderate, and prices have advanced. There is a fair export inquiry for shipping grades, and local dealers are in market for prime lots of table apples. Inferior qualities still dull, and low. Table pears in moderate supply and firm, but common cooking pears are slow. Quinces scare, and fancy wanted. Plums sell very promptly at full prices; few to be had. Peaches have continued to arrive in some quantity, and show irregular quality; they are rarely large and fine, and the usual grades move slowly. Scarcely any really fancy Delaware or Niagara grapes arrive; they would sell high—perhaps, up to 10@18c per basket. Common qualities dull. Catawba and Concord sell fairly. Wine grapes, in trays, active and firm. Cranberries have been in moderate supply, and selling freely; accumulations have been reduced, and prices show some advance. We quote: Apples, fancy Fall table sorts, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, 20-oz. Fall and York pippin, $1.50@$2; do, King, $2@$2.50; do, Baldwin and Hubbardson, $1.25@$1.75; do, Greening, $1@$1.50; do, inferior, 50c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Seckel, $2@$4; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, other late kinds, $1.50@$2.50; do, Boston boxes, Bartlett and Seckel, $1.50@$2.25; other kinds, $1@$1.25; quinces, $2.25@$3.25; plums, per 10-lb basket, $1; peaches, Jersey, per basket, 40c@$1; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1.25; grapes, Delaware and Niagara, fancy, nominal; do, Delaware, common to good, 8@12c; do, Niagara, common to good, 8@10c; Catawba, 10@11c; Concord, 8@9c; do, upriver, Concord, per case, 50@65c; do, per large basket, 14@17c; wine grapes, in trays, Niagara, 2@2½c; Concord, 1¾c; do, barrels, 1¼c; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large sorts, per bbl, $0@$7; do, Early Black, $5.25@$6.25; do, do, defective, $4@$5; do, per crate, $1.75@$2. DRIED—Receipts for week, 26,500 pkgs; exports, 5,945 pkgs. While the home distributing trade in evaporated apples is still very moderate, there is increasing call from exporters, and on the better grades, say from prime upward, the market is strong. Shippers are bidding 5½c for strictly prime lots. There is little more or less low grade stock seeking custom, but no one seems to want it—good fruit is too cheap. Enough of the best lots of sun-dried apples are going to shippers to keep the market on such about steady, but there is a dull trade and weak feeling on inferior qualities. Exporters want chops at 1¾c, but makers are generally asking ⅛@¼c more. Cores and skins steady. Southern peeled peaches have a very limited sale. Rather light receipts of raspberries tend to keep the market firm. Cherries steady. Blackberries and huckleberries dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3½c; chops, 1⅝c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 6¾@7c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9@12c; prunes, 4@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the past two days were 45 cars. This heavy supply caused a very serious break in prices, and the market closes in a weak, somewhat demoralized condition. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; chickens, 8½@9½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, 55@85c; geese, $1@$1.50. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,500 pks. The market for nearly all kinds of fresh poultry continued in sellers' favor up to the close of last week, under good demand and light supply. But this week has brought a quieter market, buyers having but small needs early in the week, and feeling that they may do better later. Receivers are anticipating some increase in supply later, and are shading prices to effect sales. Western fowls close weak at 11½@12c for dry-picked and 11@11½c for scalded, and scalded chickens are very dull at 11@12c, latter becoming extreme. Turkeys firm for fine large, but such hard to find and small sizes drag. Philadelphia chickens firm for fancy broilers and large roosters, but inferior grades are neglected. Spring ducks and geese of fancy quality firm. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, as to size, 8@14c; fowls, 11@12c; old cocks, 7c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 13@18c; do, Western, fancy-picked, 11@12c; do, scalded, 11@12c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@16c; do, Long Island, 15@17c; do, Western, 8@12c; Eastern geese, 15@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

GAME—Receipts begin to come in a little more plentifully, but are still light and of no regular quality; a few fancy lots of all sorts there is a good demand at firm prices. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.25; partridges, near by, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, 50@75c; grouse, $1@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; small yellow-leg snipe, 50c; sand snipe, 30@40c; reedbirds, 40@60c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2@$2.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 50@75c; teal, 80@50c; common, 20@30c; venison, saddles, fresh, per lb, 18@22c; frozen, 18@20c; rabbits, per pair, 30@40c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts continue very moderate from this State, where holders have rather firm ideas of value, owing to moderate holdings. Here trade is still rather dull, and while the tone of the market is fairly steady prices are showing no material change. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@85c; do, clover mixed, 60@70c; clover, 55. Rye straw, 50@60c; do, short, and oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady at 4¼@4½c for fancy hand-picked, 6¼c for No. 1 Spanish, shelled, and 5@5¼c for No. 1 Virginia. Chestnuts scarce and closing firm at $7.50@$8 per bushel; for prime Northern. Hickory nuts very dull; only peddling sales of fancy above 75c@$1 per bushel. Very little State white honey; receipts mostly off color and ranging 10@14c per lb. California white combs jobbing at 13@15c. Extracted California steady at 5½@6c per lb. Beeswax firm at 27½@28c per lb. Ginseng ranges from $2.50 to $3.60 per lb, as to size and cleanness.

VEGETABLES—Moderate receipts of potatoes, and prices held unchanged, but trade is quiet. Onions quiet; receipts moderate, and choice are steady.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Cabbages, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 100	75@ 1.50
Corn, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	1.00@ 1.75
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 40
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.00@ 2.50
Lima beans, flat, per bag	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	60@ 90
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	..@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	..@ 1.00
String beans, Long Island, per bag	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Virginia, wax, ½-bbl basket	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	20@ 60
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 60

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	..@$1.12
Long Island, other kinds, bulk, per bbl	$1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@ 1.12
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, Rural and Blush, bulk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.10
Jersey, Giants, &c., in bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	85@ 75
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls, and inferior	1.62@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Demand very slight and trading at unchaged prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State, N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	.. @ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—Common dry were in fair demand, but otherwise a slow market, with prices steady.

Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21	@..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21	@..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22	@..
California, selected	22 @25	18	@19½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19	@..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½	@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	16½	@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16	@16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15	@15½
Port au Platte, selected	17 @18	14	@..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16	@..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	..	@12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11	@..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	16	@..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15	@..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½	@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15	@..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	13	@..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	12	@16
Dry upper leather stock—			
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½	@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13	@..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½	@..
Sierre Leone, as they run	9 @10	18	@..
Dry salted—			
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	11	@..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11	@..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11	@..
Pernambuco, as they run	29 @24	11	@..
Progreso, as they run	23 @25	9½	@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12	@..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13	@..
Texas, selected	24 @30	12	@..
Wet salted—			
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½	@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	..	@..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50 @60	..	@..

LEATHER—The offerings by independent tanners continued free at the lower rates, but buyers were taking only small lots.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid.— All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@24	@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@24	@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	@24	@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@23	@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@36	Light backs, cow	32@36
Middle backs	32@36	Seconds	30@34
Middle, heavy	32@36	Bellies	16@17
Seconds, do	30@34		

OAK.

Seconds	35@36	Bellies	19@20
Dressed backs	39@38		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.60c. Lake copper steady at 12.10@12.25c. Lead quiet at 3.35@3.37½c. Spelter dull at 4.10@4.20c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, with prices steady.

Southern, regular	28
Machine-made barrels	28½

RESIN—A fair export inquiry at unchanged prices.

Good st'd	$1.52½@..	I	$2.05 @..
Com. st'd	1.47½@..	K	2.12½@..
E	1.62½@..	M	2.50 @$2.65
F	1.75 @..	N	3.00 @..
G	1.82½@..	W. G	3.25 @..
H	1.87½@..	W. W	3.60 @..

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine steady, machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.40. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Turpentine firm at 25½c; receipts, 32 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 131 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25⅝c; sales, 277 bbls. Resin quiet at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was offered freely at unchanged rates, but demand was very slow. Engagements of only one load of grain to Copenhagen at 3s 6d, shipment Dec. 2-10. Charters included: British steamer, 14,000 quarters grain, Newport News to Cork for orders, 2s 10½d, last half October; British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, New-York to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2s 10½d, berth terms

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Very Narrow and Prices Irregular.

CHICAGO GAS AND LEATHER PREFERRE

A Raid on Gas Results in a Break of Over Three Points—A Dividend for Leather—Railway List Dull and Lower.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There were only two incidents in to-day's very narrow market—the weakness of Chicago Gas and the fluctuations in United States Leather preferred. The general list was so dull that at times the drift of the market could not be determined.

A stock brokerage firm in Boston flooded the Street to-day with a circular on Chicago Gas, so worded as to create the impression that the writer had valuable inside information concerning the property, and that on the facts in his possession the stock was practically worthless. The circular was simply a tirade against the stock; it did not contain a word of information, bullish or bearish, and its sole object, evidently, was to precipitate a selling movement in the stock. The expectation of the writer was undoubtedly more than fulfilled, for the stock broke from 69¾ to 66⅝, and closed at the bottom. There were no developments of any kind concerning the proposed reorganization of the company, and no one seemed inclined to give support to the stock. The Leather Company to-day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock. Before the announcement the stock had broken from 84 to 81¼, but on the news it rallied to 84⅜, and closed at 84. There was no special feature in the other industrials.

Among the railways the heaviest trading was in the Grangers, but, compared with recent days, they were very dull. They were inclined to sag most of the day, but at the close were only fractionally lower. Atchison and St. Paul each lost ½, Rock Island and Burlington each ⅝, and Northwestern ⅛. Losses on a similar scale were well distributed throughout the general list.

There was further ease in the foreign exchange market, lack of demand being the feature of the market. There was a fair supply of bankers' and cotton bills. Less attention was paid to the Kafir speculation, although two failures in Paris were reported, and the market in London was weak and unsettled at the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Call loans were at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was not in heavy demand, but lenders did not seem inclined to put out funds at present rates except for short periods. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, but the demand was small. Quotations were 4⅜@5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $123,291,101; balances, $6,002,204; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $378,702.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, ½@9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and lower. Nominal rates were $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@67⅞. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$68,498,002
Imports for the same period	23,417,464
Net exports	$45,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893	13,197,896
Net exports to date, 1892	51,752,961

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute, pf., when issued	1
A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	1⅝
Central Pacific	1½
Chicago Gas	3¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	1¼
General Electric	⅞
Illinois Steel	1¼
Lake Erie & Western	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	⅞
United States Cordage gtd.	1¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1⅜

There were no advances worth noting.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	216
American Exchange	161
Broadway	235
Commerce	200
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
Fourteenth Street	170
Irving	135
Manhattan	195
Merchants'	133
Metropolitan	1
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Southern National	140
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	97
Western National	112

Ten shares of America sold at 216, 20 shares of Fourth National at 178, and 5 shares of Commerce at 200.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Erie 1st con	2⅜
International & Great Northern 1st	1
Toledo, A. A. & G. T. 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Dallas & Waco 1st	2
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago con.	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	2¼

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $2,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 112, and $20,000 4s of 1925, coupon, at 123. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.97	
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	123	123½
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State bonds, $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68, and $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 109.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	150	152	115
Alton & Terre Haute	63	63	63	63	62	65½	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72	107
American Express	114½	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114	115	105
*American Sugar Refining	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅜	18,700
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	100½	101½	165
American Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95	..	10
American Tobacco	96⅜	96⅝	95⅞	96½	96⅜	96¾	8,554
*Ann Arbor pf., when issued	35	35	35	35	35	38	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21	21¼	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	7,840
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32	32	32	32	32	32¼	100
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	200
*Bay State Gas	22	22	22	22	..	22	300
Canada Southern	54¾	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54½	100
Canadian Pacific	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜	59½	61	30
Central Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	19	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	400
Chicago Gas	69¾	69½	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66¾	49,245
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100	102	212
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104¾	910
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛	85	85¼	11,980
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	..	..	235
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	95	95	95	95	..	..	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	76	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	21,030
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126	127	856
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76	76⅜	75⅞	76¼	76⅛	76⅜	5,475
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39¼	39	39¼	38½	39	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3	3¼	10
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	64	64	64	64	62	65	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	144	144	144	145	23
Delaware & Hudson	132	132	131½	131½	131⅜	132½	322
Delaware, Lack. & Western	169	169	169	169	166	168	106
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	52½	52¾	300
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛	23	23¼	4,625
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	61	61	61	61	60	..	135
General Electric	38½	38½	37	37⅜	37⅜	37½	3,095
Illinois Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	100¾	101½	15
Illinois Steel Company	79¾	79¾	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	80	815
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	3
Iowa Central pf.	34	34	34	34	34	35½	3
Laclede Gas	28½	28½	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	100
Laclede Gas pf.	86	86	86	86	85	87	15
Lake Erie & Western	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	24¼	200
Lake Shore	149⅝	151	149⅞	151	150	151	40
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	110
Louisville & Nashville	62⅞	62⅝	62	62	61⅜	61⅞	3,540
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27½	27½	27⅛	27¼	27	27½	1,200
Manhattan Consolidated	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	110½	111	810
*Metropolitan Traction	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100	100½	220
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25	25½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	..	..	200
Missouri Pacific	36	36½	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	2,617
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	17½	17⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36¾	1,321
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24	200
*National Lead Company	34½	34½	34½	34½	34⅛	35	250
*National Lead Company pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	91	91⅝	455
National Starch	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
New-Jersey Central	113½	113½	113	113	112	113½	220
New-York Central	101	102	101	102	101¼	101⅞	145
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56	56	56	56	51	55	40
New-York & New-Haven	186	186¾	186	186½	185	189½	37
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅝	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36	36	36	36	35½	36½	200
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	149
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	270
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	19	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	2,051
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18¾	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝	3,655
Oregon Railway & Nav.	25	26	25	26	25	28	250
Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30½	31	310
Philadelphia & Reading	21¼	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	20¾	21	20,560
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	19	20	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173⅜	173⅜	171¾	173	172	174	39
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17	17½	17	17½	17	17⅝	500
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43¼	43	43	43	43½	500
Southern Pacific	24	24½	24	24¼	24	24⅜	400
Southern Railway	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	300
Southern Railway pf.	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43	43½	3,940
Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	700
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14	14½	1,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	121
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8¼	9	300
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½	15⅜	16¼	20
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	32	33	100
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40	41	405
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	15
United States Leather	15¾	15⅞	15	15½	15¼	15⅝	2,400
*United States Leather pf.	83	84⅞	83¼	84	84	84¼	11,394
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	150
Wabash pf.	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22¾	22⅝	1,255
Western Union Telegraph	92	92½	92	92	91⅞	92½	409
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	15½	14⅞	15¼	15	15¼	6,820
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48	48	48	48	47	48	100
Total sales							209,275

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67¾	67¾	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67½	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	3,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 3,000 113
1,000 113¼
1,000 114
Atch. Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 10,000 82¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts 26,000 80¾
20,000 81
1,000 80¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlment paid 10,000 32⅜
15,000 33
10,000 32⅞
46,000 32¾
5,000 32⅝
70,000 33
Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000 90
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 6,000 103
Canada South'n 2d 1,000 107¼
1,000 107
Cent'l of N J G M 5s 1,000 119⅝
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 8,000 120f 80¾
4,000 80¼
18,000 80
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 5,000 96¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 11,000 112¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000 104
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 7,000 93¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s Registered 3,000 103
Chic G L & C Co 1st 1,000 94
5,000 93⅝
Chic & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 15,000 123
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000 96½
2,000 96¼
Chic, St L & N O 5s 1,000 83 121
5,000 121
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000 105⅝
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 4,000 95
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000 100
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 1,000 86
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 102
Erie Cons Gold 7s 10,000 141¼
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000 94
5,000 94¼
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 5,000 111⅞
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 10,000 121½
Kansas Pac 1st 5ns 1,000 80
Trust Co Certfs 2,000 80
15,000 80¾
25,000 81
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s 4,000 118
Lake E & W'n 2d 5s 7,000 105⅜
L S & M So 1st Coup 9,000s3 117
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000 111
L, N A & Chic Cons 1,000 103
Mich Cent Cons 7s 10,000s3 121¼
Minn & St L Con 5s 5,000 103½
25,000b3 103½
1,000 103¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000 88
1,000 88¾
10,000 88¼
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 1,000 66¼
1,000 66¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 94⅞
4,000 95⅝
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 1,000 75
Nash, C & St L Con 3,000 105
N Y Central Deb 5s 1,000 108¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 36,000 104¾
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 107⅞
N Y & Harl 1st Coup 1,000s3 118¼
N Y, Lack & W'n 1st 2,000 95
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol D M & Co Certfs Stamped 5,000 80
N Y & Man Bch 1st 2,000 103⅜
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 8,000 92½
N Y, S & W Term 1st 7,000 106
North Pac 1st Reg 20,000 118
North Pac Cons 5s 1,000 88¼
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 1,000 104½
Ohio Southern 1st 2,100 90
Oregon Impvmt 1st 5,000 92
3,000 93¾
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 8,000 36
Oregon Short Line 6s 6,000 104¾
5,000 105
2,000 104¾
Trust Co Certfs 3,000 106¾
2,000 106¾
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 57,000 60¾
10,000 61
25,000 60½
People's G & C, Chic 1st Cons 6s 2,000 104
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 25,000 79
16,000 79¼
25,000 79
29,000 79¼
Phila & Reading 2d Pref Inc 5,000 24⅞
3d Pref Inc 25,000 18½
10,000 18½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000 38
2,000 37½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 10,000 111¼
Series B 30,000 111
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 94⅝
St L Southw'n 1st 6,000 81½
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 63
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 97¼
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000 93½
Southern Rr 1st 5s 3,000 96½
2,000 96⅝
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s 7,000 102
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 15,000 27
25,000 26¾
7,000 27
10,000 27¼
17,000 26¾
Tol, A. A & G T 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 91
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st 5,000 75½
Trust Co Certfs 9,000 75¼
Union Elev 1st 6s 11,000 107⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000 107⅜
1,000 107⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1898 25,000 108½
4,000 108¾
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000 99
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000 40¼
5,000 40½
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000 108¾
3,000b3 109
10,000 108¾
Wabash R R 2d 13,000 78
W'n N Y & Penn Gen 1,000 48½
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s 2,000 116½
Total sales $1,141,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
American Coal	100	..
American Cotton Oil	22½	23
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Tobacco pf.	105	109
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	103	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
Chicago & Northwest pf.	147	150
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	6	6½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	100
C. H. V. & T.	23½	24
Com. Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Denver & Rio Grande	16	17
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	101
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107⅝	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	57
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. R. & W. 1, t. r.	⅛	⅜
Homestake	29	..
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	20
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	8¾
Keok. & D. M.	4	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	17	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	77	78¼
Long Island	85	87
L., N. A. & C.	9½	10
L., St. L. & T.	⅞	4
Mah. Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	5	6½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	12½	13
Michigan Central	100½	102
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	87

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	108⅝	109⅝	163½	108⅝	12,070
Am. Tobacco	95⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96⅝	1,180
At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21⅝	20⅞	21	3,440
Ark. C. Imp.	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼	80
Chicago Gas	69⅜	69⅝	66⅝	66¾	24,220
C., R. I. & P.	76¼	76⅝	75⅞	76¼	1,170
C., B. & Q.	85⅛	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛	10,560
C.,M. & St. P.	75⅞	76⅜	75½	75⅝	11,660
Dist. & C. F.	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	1,370
Gen. Elec.	37¼	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	720
L. & Nash.	61⅞	62½	61⅞	62⅛	320
L. I. Trac.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	120
Manhattan	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	200
Mo. Pacific	36	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	180
Nat. Lead pf.	92	92	92	92	20
N. Y. Ont. & W.	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	100
Nor. Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	20
Phila. & Read.	21¼	21⅝	20¾	20¾	4,100
Southern Ry.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	10
Tenn. C. & I.	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	230
U. S. Cord.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	20
Wabash pf.	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½	50
West. Union.	92	92	92	92	50
Total sales					71,940

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	33	33	32¾	32¾	$23,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5,000
P. & Read. 2d pf. inc.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	$10,000
P. & Read 3d pf. inc.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	25,000
Total sales					$63,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.25	.25	.25	.25	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59⅝	60½	59½	60	1,022,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
American Bank Note	38½	41½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	57	..
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	30	32
Atlantic [illegible]. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	185
Bank of America	215	220
Barney & Smith Car	23	25
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82	84½
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	102½
Beckton Construction pf.	84	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
*Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	176
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	12¾	13¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	58¾	60¾
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105½	107
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108¾	110¼
*Buffalo Street Railway Stock	84	85¼
Cellulold Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	123½	125½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	20	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126½	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¾	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	50	52
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	92¼	95
Continental Trust	168	175
Corliss Steam Engine Co. of Providence, R. I.	..	140
Cramp Shipyard stock	70	76
Detroit Gas bonds	70	72
Detroit Gas stock	27½	29½
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	167
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	103¼
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110
Eighth Avenue Railroad	336	..
Ensley Land Company	1	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196½	199
Erie & Pitsburg Railroad	130	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	763	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	315	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	60
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72	74
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	86
Garfield National Bank	450	..
*Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	52½	55
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	90	91
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110½	113
H. 2d Ave. Co. 1st pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. common	102	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65½	69½
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	43	43¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	28½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	96	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Indianapolis Gas stock	147	151½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock.	66¾	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	77¼	79¾
*International Ocean Telegraph.	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	7¾	8¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	59½	61½
Journeay & Burnham	48	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	90	95
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.	87½	89½
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	103
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s.	35½	37½
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd.	19	19½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	77¼	78½
Lorillard Company pf.	113½	116½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	16
Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	111	..
Manhattan Trust Company	129	139
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.	106	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913.	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915.	107	..
Mercantile Trust Company	360	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106½	108½
Metropolitan Trust Co.	295	310
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	18	21½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	49½	52
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	177½	..
National Bank of Commerce	199	203
National Bank of the Republic	..	155
‡National Shoe & Leather Bank.	93	96
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	72
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3	4½
New

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates properly endorsed, with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,** under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, Committee.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80

Broadway, New-York, October 1, 1895.—In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 80 Broadway, and opened at noon on Friday, October 11, 1895, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value, in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.

Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:

Nov. 3, 1888, People's Telephone Co., New-York	$127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York	57.46
Oct. 5, 1886, Norwich Mining Co., New-York	441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, H. S. Ives & Co	295.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould	51.72

Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief. B. C. DUER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
44 and 46 Wall St.
New-York, Oct. 8, 1895.

The stockholders having voted at a special meeting held Oct. 7, 1895, to reduce the capital stock of the bank from $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of $100 each, to $1,500,000, consisting of 15,000 shares of $100 each, the Board of Directors have ordered that the reduction take effect as of Nov. 1, 1895, and that the transfer books be closed Oct. 15, 1895, to be reopened Nov. 1, 1895, on and after which last-named date stockholders of record Oct. 15, 1895, will be entitled, upon surrender of the certificates of stock then held by them, to receive one-half of the par value of their holdings in new certificates covering shares in the reduced capital, and one-half of the par value of their holdings in money. Certificates representing fractions of shares cannot be issued. Any stockholder desiring to buy or sell an interest in a half share, growing out of the reduction, can arrange a satisfactory adjustment by communicating with the bank. W. H. PERKINS, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Installment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,** have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
of Rolston & Bass.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Oregon Improvement Company.

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage bonds at maturity, and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to send to the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK,** the amount of your holdings and your address. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

HENRY HENTZ,
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
STUART G. NELSON,
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
B. F. TRACY,
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R.R.

To the 1st Mtge. Bondholders:

Nearly $8,000,000 of the total issue of $9,000,000 of the 1st mortgage bonds having been deposited with the bondholders' committee, notice is hereby given that any bonds not deposited in accordance with the bondholders' agreement with the **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,** 18 Wall St., on or before October 19, 1895, will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

By order of the committee.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Secretary.

New-York, September 14, 1895.

Financial.

GAS.

Our last SATURDAY'S WEEKLY LETTER, which is issued now only from our office, advised being out of or short of GAS below 70. It also predicted that the market would be "nervous, unsettled, and inclined to weakness." The letter as a whole or its advices in particular could not be excelled. (as it turns out.)

If you read our column in the N. Y. Herald each Sunday, SEND FOR THE WEEKLY LETTER, which is the same article.

We keep on file every market letter issued, running back some years. DROP IN AND LOOK THEM OVER.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

"These Bonds are exempt from taxation for **TOWN, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL,** or **STATE PURPOSES."**

$20,000
Town of Newton, L.I.
(Embraced in the Greater New-York.) 4 PER CENT. BONDS—Average time to run, **10 1-2 YEARS.**
PRICE 104 AND INT.
FOR SALE BY
Daniel A. Moran & Co.,
48 WALL STREET.
(Bank of New-York Building.)

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of administrator.)
$2,500 Midland R. R. of New-Jersey 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Continental National Bank.
12 shs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
13 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
25 shs. Standard Oil Co.
50 shs. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Co.
30 shs. Union, N. J. R. and Canal Co.
30 shs. N. Y., Susq. and Western R. R. Co. common and $81 scrip.
24 shs. N. Y., Susq. and Western R. R. Co. pref.
$1,700 N. Y., New-Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds.
(By order of executor.)
20 shs. Long Island Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$294,800 Sinnemahoning Iron and Coal Co. of Pennsylvania 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940, Sept., 1892, coupons on (hyp'd.)
13 shs. Hide and Leather National Bank.
4 shs. Seventh National Bank (hyp'd.)
98 shs. Wilson Milling Co., Wilson, Kan., (hyp'd.)
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Company.
12 shs. First National Bank of Springfield, Ky.
16 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Co.
$1,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., $750 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. scrip.
1 founder's share German-American Invst. Co.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., com.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
10 shs. Plaza Bank.
$1,000 New-Jersey Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1944.
86 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. common.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car. Co.
11 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust 6% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation at the office of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 80 Broadway, on and after Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (Two dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Oct. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19 to Oct. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St., New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Monday, Oct. 14, till Friday, Nov. 1.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Green and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 14th day of Nov., 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilisers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION. A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

EX-SENATOR MAHONE DEAD

Unconscious for Two Days Before the End Came.

ALL HIS FAMILY AT THE BEDSIDE

The Funeral to be Held in Petersburg, Va., This Afternoon—Honorary and Active Pall Bearers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Gen. William Mahone died at Chamberlain's Hotel at 1 o'clock to-day from the effects of a paralytic stroke sustained a week ago, Monday, Sept. 30. He had been totally unconscious for more than forty-eight hours previous to his death, and passed away seemingly without pain. Mrs. Mahone, Butler and William Mahone, Jr., his sons; Mrs. G. M. McGill, his daughter; L. L. Manry of Southampton County, Va., a nephew, and Capt. Rogers, Secretary of the Virginia State Republican Committee, and former secretary to Gen. Mahone, were at the bedside when the end came.

Arrangements for the funeral were made soon after Gen. Mahone died. The remains will be taken to Petersburg, Va., by the train leaving Washington at 4:35 o'clock to-morrow morning. Services will be held

Gen. William Mahone.

at 4 o'clock to-morrow evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Petersburg, and the body will then be taken to the place of interment. The honorary pall bearers will be officers of Mahone's Brigade, and the body bearers will be soldiers who served in that organization.

Gen. Mahone was paying one of his frequent visits to Washington when he was paralyzed. He was partly conscious and able to take nourishment until Sunday morning last. From that time until his death he did not open his eyes, and was unable to take nourishment.

The following officers of Gen. Mahone's old brigade and members of Gen. A. P. Hill Camp, Confederate Veterans, all of Petersburg, will be the honorary pall bearers: Major J. Arthur Johnston, Judge D. A. Hinton, Gen. Smith Bolling, Capt. E. A. Goodwyn, Capt. John H. Patterson, Capt. Asa Rogers, Col. E. M. Field, and M. T. Harrington.

The active pall bearers will be the following privates, who served under Gen. Mahone: George S. Burner, J. E. Spottswood, J. R. Turner, R. L. Watson, T. S. Beckwith, J. E. Whitehorn, A. Wilson, and H. H. Gee.

CAREER OF GEN. WILLIAM MAHONE.

His Reign as Dictator of Virginia During the Readjuster Movement.

Gen. William Mahone was one of the most remarkable, and he certainly was physically the most peculiar, of many conspicuous public men produced by the State of Virginia. Undersized, thin as a shadow, with luxuriant eyebrows, beard, and hair of gray, wearing starchless collars and cuffs that overlapped his coat at neck and sleeves, trousers pleated at the waist and close-fitting about feet as small and dainty as a woman's, and a white hat with broad drooping brim, this quaint little body of ninety-seven pounds' weight was the abiding place of a spirit as ambitious as that of Napoleon—courageous as a lion; restless, yet indolent; reckless of expense, yet selfish; undemonstrative, yet not lacking in affection, with hosts of friends as well as enemies. To Virginia he had been a public man for about forty years. To the Nation he was but a beaten Confederate General until he was in 1881 shot into prominence and the United States Senate by the readjuster movement that had disarranged political lines in Virginia since 1877.

Mahone's early history is interesting. He was born at Southampton, in 1827. An appreciative writer thus sketches his early days a few years ago: "His father was first a peddler, of Irish linen perhaps, and then a tavern keeper. He went to horse races, played cards, and tippled like a true Virginia gentleman in his barroom, in the little village of Jerusalem, with the planters of the neighborhood. Young Mahone romped about the tavern as a child, and as a youth drank with the men and gambled with his father. His mother died just when he was between dresses and pantaloons. Then his father took him into his exclusive care. He was taught to play backgammon, and became so expert at the game that he was carried about the country to all the fairs and horse races. His father matched him against the best gamblers in Virginia, and found it profitable to do so. Father and son gambled between themselves between times, and the tavern passed back and forth two or three times a week. The planters and their cups about the barroom he admitted that 'Billy' Mahone was a promising boy and ought to have an education. He might become a distinguished man, they said. A lad who could drink as he drank, and could throw dice as he threw them, had no warrant in loitering about Jerusalem. Duty called him hence, said they, as they tipped their black bottles, also the black boy who had brought them. They were men of influence and proposed to do something."

Thus, while the planters talked, "Billy" listened, and in due time began to think. One morning, after a night of dice, during which the tavern and all its contents and appurtenances had passed from father to son, 'Billy' turned his back to Jerusalem. He was tired of horse racing, of gambling, and of drinking men. Richmond was nearly 100 miles distant, but 'Billy' said he proposed to find his way there on foot, and to find a future if he could. So he trudged out of the tavern and over the hills, and clerked for a time in Richmond, and then, with the assistance of the planters who had sent him their blessings, he got an appointment to the State Military Institute.

Having been graduated with high honor from the Military Institute at Lexington, he procured employment as a teacher in another institution.

Mahone's appearance at the Rappahannock Military Academy, in 1847, has been graphically described by P. H. Fitzhugh of Kentucky. Mr. Fitzhugh wrote:

"I well remember how he appeared the evening he arrived at the academy to take charge of the scientific and military departments. If you can conceive of a tarantula, with green goggles on, you have the effect made upon me by the first sight of this remarkable man—eighty or ninety pounds of animal matter mostly covered with hair and green spectacles; the expression of something very uncommon, a sort of 'What-is-it?' striking amazement and terror into the hearts of the wondering, gazing boys, who, up to this time, had been masters of the situation. The Principal of the school (I am told) mistaking the measure of the man, very confidentially offered him access to his textbooks' keys. But he never repeated his offer. That contempt for sham, with which his whole nature overflows, found expression in a language only known to himself, and which he has never outgrown. At this time, in formal social life, he was as one paralyzed. He was diffident to a degree of actual suffering. In his professional life, from the start, he showed the coming man. It has been thirty-three years since that time, and my life has not been without incident and variety; school, war, and business have each brought me in contact with many of the marked men of the country, and yet, as a boy of twelve years of age, I had already seen the best teacher of mathematics, the most skilled organizer, and the ablest executive officer of my life. He imparted more information in a few months at that school than any other teacher had done for those boys in all of their years of tyranny before."

Enters Into Politics.

Persistent ill health, which had troubled him at college, drove him from the duties of instructor to an outdoor occupation. From this cause mainly he was led to adopt the more active profession of civil engineering, and after having served out the allotted term of two years as instructor of mathematics and tactics at the Rappahannock Academy, he secured a subordinate position in the corps of engineers which was then preparing for the construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On this road he is said to have walked faster, worked more, and accomplished larger results than any young man on it. It was here that he seemed first to develop his singular faculty for antagonizing everybody but such as he could make use of, and of exercising such powers of discrimination as would infallibly lead him to a proper selection of his men. Mahone's friendships were Napoleonic. For men he had no veneration; they were esteemed by him in no case for their individual consequence, but, he valued them, as he would a horse, by the speed they could make in bearing him on to the goal of his ambition. He looked up to no man.

From this time onward his advancement was most rapid, and for twenty years it taxed to the utmost every energy of mind and body to keep pace with the star of his destiny. The annual election for chief engineer for a plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House was to be held; he heard of it, quietly appeared on the field of contest, and was chosen over the then incumbent. Six months after that a portion of a conversation was overheard between him and an older engineer while they stood in the door of his office in the Village of Orange Court House. The older man was telling him of an approaching election to be held in the City of Norfolk for a chief engineer of the proposed Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, the pioneer railroad of that city. He urged him to go down, employ his whole influence to defeat the present incumbent, and to get him, the speaker, elected to the office, and said that if he succeeded he (Mahone) should have the place of principal assistant. Mahone answered with a meaning twinkle of the eye. He did go down in the appointed time, did defeat the former engineer, and did secure his own—not the other man's—election. There was a jump from a salary of $1,200 a year to one of $2,500. In a year from his entering upon the duties of his new office his salary was advanced to $3,500, and was dated back from the time of his first election. But his life here was not without its trials; his contempt for the common herd and his love of litigation arrayed against him a large majority of the citizens along the line and at the termini of his road. With him, however, was the minority, which wielded the influence and gave direction to the affairs of the communities interested.

He turned night into day. When other men were retiring from the duties of the day, he was arousing himself for his best efforts, and from 10 to 2 o'clock at night all of his work of diplomacy and formulating was done. In a few months the President of the road died, and Mahone was made President and chief engineer of the company, with about dictatorial powers and a salary of $6,000 a year. In the discharge of his duties in this position he was most faithful and exacting, and here he was distinguished for having built the finest work of the kind in the State.

Mahone was President of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad when the rebellion broke out. He entered the Confederate service as Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, which, from its fine discipline and from the fact that it was stationed for a long time at Norfolk, was popularly known as "Mahone's Marines." He was promoted to the command of a brigade while at Norfolk, and remained in this subordinate capacity, doing departmental work, and with no opportunity for active service until the burning and abandonment of the navy yard and property which the Confederates had appropriated, belonging to the United States. On the 10th of May, 1862, the navy yard and ships having been fired and the Merrimac blown up in the midst of a scene of terrific devastation and ruin, Mahone and his troops moved toward Petersburg and Richmond to aid in the defense of the Confederate capital against McClellan's advance. The division to which his brigade belonged had been commanded while at Norfolk by Huger. On arriving at Richmond Gen. Dick Anderson of South Carolina succeeded as Division Commander, and Mahone remained with him and fought under him for a long time. The brigade took part in much of the fighting about Richmond, including the attack on the Federal right, which resulted in Porter's defeat at Gaines's Mill, the retreat and change of base to Harrison's Landing on the James, and the battles of the seven days. Mahone did not distinguish himself particularly in this campaign, although he did good service. When the Federal Army marched North and Lee started on his Maryland campaign, Mahone and his brigade were severely engaged at the second Bull Run and Chantilly.

In the Confederate Army.

Gen. Mahone did good service at Antietam, or Sharpsburg, as the Confederates prefer to call the engagement, but had no great opportunity of distinguishing himself, as was likewise the case in the next fights in which he was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In 1864, when the Federal troops moved on Richmond by way of the Wilderness and the line on which Grant proposed to "fight it out if it took all Summer," Mahone was promoted to the command of the division, and was engaged in the battles of the campaign—the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Turkey Ridge, Tolopotomy Creek, Coal Harbor, and so on to Petersburg. During the struggle before Petersburg he had an opportunity to distinguish himself. At the mine explosion on the 30th day of July, 1864, his division was holding that part of the line. It was a novel experience to these troops when, in the gray of the morning, a huge number of them were sent with guns and carriages skyward, and where, a few moments before, had been a powerful angle of the rebel works there was a large crater into which, led by Gen. Catlin, the Federal troops were charging. Gen. Catlin was then Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth New-York Volunteers, and was in command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment and the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Michigan. These troops had occupied the ground directly in front of the mine for a long time. Catlin's regiments were constituted a sort of forlorn hope, and his orders were to charge into the crater as soon as the explosion took place. He could see a star before him and obeyed his orders with alacrity. When the mine was sprung and the Confederates occupying this part of the works were blown to pieces, these brave fellows rushed forward almost literally "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell."

Gen. Mahone had made his dispositions with cunning skill. He had covered the place of the supposed mine with artillery. He was in bed and asleep when the explosion took place, but rose and dressed himself hurriedly and mounted. He hardly needed to have troubled himself. His men were doing their duty with murderous readiness. As the Federals got into what now was a huge crater or depression where before was the rebel position, they found themselves under a concentrated fire of artillery at short range, to say nothing of musketry. The survivors describe it as something appalling. It was the knowledge possessed by Mahone and the disposition of troops made by him that prevented the success of this, the first great concerted attack on Petersburg. Mahone was thereafter regarded as having saved the city and prevented the disruption of Lee's lines.

This prominence having been achieved, Mahone attracted the attention of Gen. Lee, and was given further opportunities to distinguish himself. In August, 1864, the Federal cavalry General Kautz being then on a raid near the Weldon Railroad, Gen. Mahone took his division to intercept him. The opposing forces met at Yellow Tavern, and Kautz suffered severely in prisoners, his object being thwarted, and the raiders driven back. A large number of negroes, who had taken this opportunity of escaping, were captured, and Gen. Mahone advertised in all the Richmond papers for their owners to come forward, identify their human property, and take it away. In September Gen. Hancock moved on the Weldon Railroad, and was doubled up by Mahone, and the proposed destruction of the road thwarted. These affairs gave Mahone great reputation in the Confederacy, and he was even prominently discussed as a probable commander of the Confederate Army in case Gen. Lee should be disabled or killed.

When the final crash came and the Petersburg lines were broken during the demoralization and breaking up of the Confederate Army on the march from Petersburg to Appomattox, from April 3 to April 9, 1865, the division of Mahone, although used up, maintained its organization, and when it laid down its arms there surrendered under him a thoroughly disciplined and effective force.

Mahone did not hold, until 1864, the high opinion of the ability of Gen. Lee as a commander that was accepted in and out of the Confederate service. He disapproved of his management of the Gettysburg fight, as the writer ascertained from remarks made by Gen. Mahone on that subject. Mr. Fitzhugh, already quoted, had this to say of the attitude of Mahone toward Lee:

"I saw him sitting, girl-fashion, on his horse at Gettysburg just as the first battle of the general engagement was about to begin. He was off in a field alone, away from his command, and was calmly and seriously regarding the dispositions of the enemy on the opposite heights. Approaching him, I remarked:

"'General, I think we are on the eve of a great victory.'

"Without looking around he replied with emphasis: 'Why, d—n it, Sir, we are on the eve of the most disastrous defeat of the war.'

"I asked him why he thought so.

"'Do you see,' said he, 'those heights there, and where the enemy is? How can there be anything but defeat?'

"Then, continuing as it were, to himself, he indulged in bitter invective against the folly and madness of this campaign of invasion. He said perhaps we'd better be whipped right here, and forced, at least with a remnant of our army, back into Virginia; for if we should succeed here, disintegration and ultimate destruction are almost sure to follow.

"The next time that I saw Gen. Mahone was in the following Fall. I dined with him in his camp, near Orange Court House. He reminded me of that conversation on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and added, 'What did I tell you?' But there was an end to this, and when Lee, at the battle of the Wilderness, needed a man to fill, as it were, the place of Jackson in the execution of a flank movement, he called upon Mahone to do the work. How faithfully he performed it is best told in his promotion to the rank of Major General.

"Thenceforward the image of Lee stood before Mahone in the true majesty of its greatness, and when, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, to Miss Bolling of Petersburg, the old General was dining with Mahone, Gen. Mahone said to me: 'I have been mistaken in the character of Gen. Lee. I now regard him as the greatest living soldier.'"

The Readjuster Movement.

The war over, with an appetite sharpened for the pursuits of civil life, he conceived a scheme for seizing upon the three railroads constituting the line from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn., as the first step in the consummation of a grand transcontinental line of transportation. The first to fall into his hands was the road from Petersburg to Lynchburg, and soon after that he laid hold upon the line from Lynchburg to Bristol. Thus he was at the head of three corporations, representing an aggregate of 408 miles of road, and then, by the passage of an act of consolidation, he became the President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, with a compensation of $25,000 a year. Life had been to him the scene of a mighty struggle, and triumph had been added to triumph. He was dubbed Railroad King of Virginia. In a few years, and in the face of every obstacle, he built up a worn-out and bankrupt line, turned a tide of cotton trade to Norfolk, and started that city upon the high road to wealth and importance.

The road finally passed into the hands of receivers, and Mahone was ousted.

Gen. Mahone was a conspicuous figure in the movement of 1870 to restore Virginia to the Union, which resulted in the election of Gilbert C. Walker as Governor. Over the Legislature chosen that year, as well as its immediate successor, Mahone exerted great influence. In 1877 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His chief opponents were John W. Daniel and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Mahone had a powerful following in the convention, and the aid of many of the young men in the State. He led on the first and every succeeding ballot, but Daniel and Lee prevented him from obtaining a majority.

Mahone's lieutenants, chief among whom was Col. W. E. Cameron, who subsequently became Governor, seeing that Mahone could not be nominated, determined to bestow the honor upon one of their own choice. Col. F. W. M. Holladay of Frederick County was selected. Holladay was elected, but he allied himself with Mahone's opponents and deprived him of the fruits

LAWYERS AT VARIANCE

Sharp Contentions in a Case Before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

A CLERK OF THE COURT THE CAUSE

J. H. Muller Went on an Administrator's Bond — Had No Property When Asked to Make the Estate Whole.

E. A. Edsall, as counsel for the heirs of James J. Bailey, yesterday made a bitter attack before Surrogate Fitzgerald on J. H. Muller, one of the clerks of the Surrogate's court.

"Muller," declared Mr. Edsall, "has knowingly violated the law, and should be removed at once from his position. He has taken advantage of his connection with this court to escape liability under the statutes."

"That is false," declared A. J. Elkus, who appeared for Muller.

"It is true, and the counsel knows it," replied Mr. Edsall, hotly.

"It is false, I say," reiterated Mr. Elkus, in a tone that might have been heard out in City Hall Park.

"Does the counsel mean to accuse me of making a false statement?" demanded Mr. Edsall, in a tone quivering with rage.

"I certainly do, when you speak as you have done of Mr. Muller."

"Then—" began Mr. Edsall, in what was clearly a fighting tone. The Surrogate, however, interfered at this point, and poured oil on the troubled waters.

"Gentlemen," he said, "let us proceed with the business in hand, and not descend to personalities."

"But, your Honor—" expostulated Mr. Edsall.

"I insist—" interrupted Mr. Elkus, but the Surrogate broke in once more and said he must refuse to listen if the lawyers insisted on entering into a personal dispute.

Thereupon Mr. Edsall went into the merits of the case, coldly ignoring his opponent. He said that when James J. Bailey died, his brother, Francis P. Bailey, had planned to be appointed administrator of the estate, which was worth only about $2,000. Muller became one of the sureties on the administrator's bond.

"Which," declared Mr. Edsall, "was in direct violation of his—"

"Nothing of the kind; I protest," exclaimed Mr. Elkus. Mr. Edsall glared at his opponent, but didn't pursue the argument on that line.

"The administration," he said, "squandered the funds of the estate. A referee was appointed to pass upon his accounts, and the referee reported that the sureties on Bailey's bond should be proceeded against. Now the other side asks that this report be set aside, alleging that Muller was never liked by the referee."

"We certainly do want the report set aside," said Mr. Elkus. "It is a most remarkable report, anyway, and virtually declares that Mr. Muller shall be held responsible for the private debts of the administration."

More warm words between counsel followed at this point, and the Surrogate was kept busy for some minutes, trying to restore peace. When he succeeded, Mr. Edsall declared that Muller had been fully aware of the proceedings which resulted in the court of which he was an attaché, but that he had purposely ignored them.

"He transferred his property," the lawyer said, "in order to escape the responsibility he had voluntarily assumed, and stated openly that he would never cent or order of him. I have the affidavits of three reputable lawyers to substantiate all I say; and, as for a formal notice, the code does not require us to give notice."

The Surrogate adjourned the further hearing of the case in order to give Muller and his counsel time to submit rebutting affidavits.

MRS. MEINECKE WOULD SHOOT.

Her Husband, from Whom She Was Divorced, Now Wants a Divorce.

The suit of Meinecke against Meinecke, on trial before Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, was enlivened at intervals yesterday by the spirited remarks of the defendant, Mrs. Mary Josephine Meinecke. She offered at various times to shoot the plaintiff, her husband; called him a coward and a cur, and conducted herself generally in a way that proved much more edifying to the spectators than to those immediately concerned in the trial of the case.

Christian W. Meinecke, the husband, is in the wholesale drug business in Greenwich Street. He is suing for an absolute divorce, and names half a dozen men as co-respondents.

The first outbreak came when one of Mr. Meinecke's witnesses was giving testimony that displeased the defendant. Turning sharply on her husband, a pale-faced, hollow-cheeked woman of about forty years, who was leaniinly wealthy in the counsel table, Mrs. Meinecke exclaimed fiercely:

"I won't wait for the jury to come in. I'll shoot, so I will, before they go out."

Mr. Meinecke looked startled at this unexpected salute, and sat bolt upright. But he settled down again almost at once. Judge Bookstaver was as much surprised as any one. He turned to Mrs. Meinecke and said:

"You must keep quiet here; otherwise you will be put out."

Mrs. Meinecke burst into tears, but they didn't flow very long. Soon she interjected another remark, and the Court warned her again as did her counsel, W. E. Morris. But the woman didn't seem to mind the rebuke much this time, for a few minutes afterward she shouted at her husband:

"You coward! Oh! You coward!" The wretched man jumped almost a foot out of his seat. Judge Bookstaver gave up the attempt at keeping the woman quiet by warning her. Instead he told her counsel that he must subdue his client, otherwise he would stop the trial of the case. This finally silenced Mrs. Meinecke.

A queer letter was read by the plaintiff when Mrs. Meinecke took the stand, and a still queerer explanation of it was given by the defendant. The letter read:

"My Precious Darling: I got a nice bottle of white from Acker, Merrall & Condit, which we will have the next time you come up. I owe you 20 cents, which I will pay you. I gave some of the bottle to the girls, but will replace it. Your character is such that demands a woman's love and respect. There is no matter how unimportant matter may seem from my husband only such a man as you can rule me. I may have wrote to or listened to others when under the influence of stimulents, but that will not occur again."

There was nothing to show to whom the letter had been written. W. B. Hardy, counsel for the plaintiff, attempted to show that it had been written by the defendant to one of the men named in her husband's complaint.

"Who did you write that letter to?" asked Mr. Hardy.

"It was written to my present husband shortly before I obtained a divorce from my former husband. We had made arrangements to be married when I got that divorce. I regret that I got it now."

"How long ago did you write the letter?"

"Four years ago."

The case will be resumed to-day.

J. M. FINKBONE QUICKLY CONVICTED.

He Had Been Clamoring for a Trial for Months Past.

John M. Finkbone, confined in the Tombs, had been clamoring for months for a trial. He is probably very sorry to-day that he was so insistent. He got a trial yesterday, and it took a jury, in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Allison, just five minutes to find him guilty of passing four worthless checks on various people.

An interesting feature of Finkbone's trial was the appearance of Mrs. Katherine Love as a witness for the defense. Mrs. Love testified that Finkbone had a room at her house on West Twentieth Street from August, 1894, to last January. She said she gave one of the worthless checks to the accused to get cashed.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr Purdy, counsel for the defense, "that this whole prosecution is caused by your husband, who is jealous of attentions paid you by the defendant?"

"Yes, Sir," said the witness.

"Didn't your husband threaten you at the courtroom door with violence if you should give evidence for the accused?"

"He did."

"Didn't he threaten other witnesses for the defense?"

"Yes, Sir."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who was prosecuting, took a hand in the questioning at this time. He asked:

"Didn't you take another name and live apart from your husband for a time?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

Mr. Osborne then produced four other checks, alleged to be worthless and to have been passed by Finkbone, and asked the witness if she knew about them. She said she did not.

Finkbone was taken back to the Tombs. He will be sentenced Friday. He is a good-looking, well-dressed man of about forty, and is said to have been fairly well to do at one time.

MANY COUNTERFEITERS INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Complimented on Its Good Work.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday handed up the following indictment in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Addison Brown presiding:

Clarence Barnett, using mails to defraud by mailing spurious tickets, purporting to be advertiser's tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Clarence Barnett, for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States by a scheme to induce persons to purchase spurious tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Charles Cavanaugh, alias George Hines, using mails to defraud; Max Bab, for embezzlement of Post Office funds; Sidney Smith, printing foreign bank notes.

Maximilian Maitret, forging and counterfeiting postage stamps; La Pierre de Mann, assault upon a letter carrier; Dr. Orlando E. Bradford and John Nixon, for having possession of plates for counterfeiting obligations of the United States; Jacques T. Nolthenius, smuggling and concealing smuggled goods; William Hamilton, having in possession key for opening mail wagons.

William Noelgen and Fritz Spieker, making and passing counterfeit coin; Michael Manning, Sarah Ryan, and William Jarvis, making counterfeit coin; Jeremiah M. Grady, smuggling phenacetine; Sadie Dwyer, jr., mailing obscene letter; James Owens, embezzling letters; William Jarvis, Thomas McKenna, David Carmine, and Barney Curran, counterfeiting; Michael Manning, and John M. Durkin, passing counterfeit money; Charles Leclerq, smuggling; Ah Ching, manufacturing cigars without bond; Joseph Dexter Jones, using mails to defraud; William R. Thompson, smuggling, and William Jarvis, Thomas McKenna, Frank Carr, Bella Carr, Harvey Kindgren, and Mary Russo, making and passing counterfeit coin.

Judge Brown complimented the Grand Jury and discharged it for the term.

STONECUTTERS' UNFORTUNATE SUIT.

Ex-Treasurer Kelly Gets Judgment for $1,274 Costs Against Them.

The Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of New-York and vicinity seems to have run up against a snag in the person of Patrick J. Kelly. Mr. Kelly was formerly Treasurer of the association, from which, in 1892, after some lively times between the members, he retired. He turned in his accounts, and says they were accepted as satisfactory. Later, however, a demand was made on him for $6,013.18, alleged to be due the association. As a result of this demand, Mr. Kelly now has a mortgage on everything belonging to the association, and he says that the members are lucky not to find their officers in jail. He tried to put them there, but Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court declined to sustain him in this move.

The demand for the $6,013.18 was made on Mr. Kelly by three men, representing themselves to be a duly authorized committee of the association. When it was refused suit for the amount was instituted, and H. E. Howland was appointed as referee to pass on the matter. After a lengthy hearing, Mr. Howland decided in favor of the former Treasurer, and a judgment for $1,274.37 costs was entered against the association. The Sheriff returned this judgment unsatisfied. Thereupon Mr. Kelly applied to Judge Gildersleeve for an order directing George Pancock, President of the association, to show cause why he should not be sent to jail for contempt of court, unless the bill of costs was paid. The Judge refused to order the President's commitment, but handed down an order directing the association to pay, and giving Mr. Kelly a first lien on all the personal property owned by the association or by the members in common.

E. W. BLISS WAS SUCCESSFUL.

The Suit Against Him for $100,000 for Commissions Went in His Favor.

Elliphalet W. Bliss, the Brooklyn millionaire, came out victorious yesterday in the suit for $100,000 for commissions brought against him by Messrs. Lansing, Clair & Fisher, real estate agents.

The plaintiffs alleged that the $100,000 was due to them for negotiating the sale of Mr. Bliss's iron foundry, in Brooklyn, to an English syndicate for $1,250,000.

The case was on trial for two days in the Supreme Court. The jury, late yesterday afternoon, brought in a verdict in favor of Mr. Bliss.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday forwarded warrants of arrest to the Federal authorities at Denison, Iowa, for James French, alias "Jake" Koss, and James Mahoney, two well-known safe robbers who are in the custody of the police at Denison, charged with having robbed the Post Office at Nyack, N. Y., on the night of April 23 last, when $1,640 in postage stamps and money was stolen. The defendants were arrested in Denison on Monday. They will be turned over to the United States Marshal in Iowa, who will bring them to New-York for trial.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday reserved his decision in the case of Anthony Anderson, charged with having stolen three rings and a silver watch from Christian Muller, a musician in the military band on Governors Island. The Commissioner received a telegram from Willet's Point, stating that Anderson was wanted there for a theft committed on Sept. 25. An investigation will be made concerning Anderson's history.

—An action brought by Louis Durkin against Franz Zahn to recover $25,000 damages for the loss of an eye was on trial yesterday before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas. The defendant has a metal-finishing factory, and the plaintiff alleges that while he was working in the factory part of the machinery broke and struck him and destroyed his eye. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

—A suit brought by William Wolf against Benjamin Krooks, as executor of the estate of Mrs. Eva Rosenbaum, was on trial yesterday before Chief Justice Sedgwick and a jury in the Superior Court. Wolf sues upon a claim assigned to him by Louis Rosenbaum, the husband of Mrs. Rosenbaum, who asserts that he loaned his wife at different times $5,495. Mrs. Rosenbaum did not provide for her husband in her will.

—Mrs. Laura B. Sheffield, widow of Charles Joseph Sheffield of this city and of Cleveland, Ohio, has filed in the office of the Surrogate her bond as administratrix of her deceased husband's estate, in the sum of $400,000. She has also filed a bond as general guardian of the estate of her infant son, Henry E. Sheffield, in the sum of $60,000.

—The case of the Durland Riding Academy Company against Corinne E. McBride, in which $455 is claimed by the plaintiff for giving the defendant riding lessons, keeping her horses and carriages and repairing saddles, and also on a promissory note, was yesterday ordered on the short-cause calendar by Judge Beach.

—Charley Tai, a Chinese, charged with having manufactured cigars without having given the necessary Government bond, and with failing to display a sign at his place of business, 31 Pell Street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields for examination Oct. 10.

—The case of Emily A. Emerson against her husband, James H. Emerson, in which the wife contends that she should have the allowance of counsel fees that were denied to her by the Supreme Court, was heard in the General Term yesterday. Decision was reserved.

—The action brought by James P. Keating, former Clerk of the Special Sessions Court, against Thomas F. Macdonald, the present Clerk, in which it was sought to attack the Constitutionality of the court, has been dismissed by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court.

—Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, has given Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, permission to compromise a claim against the estate of John Sharples for $22,500. The claim was originally $56,455.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint of excise violation against Ernest Giesler, a bartender at 17 Rivington Street. It was alleged that on Sept. 6 he sold beer to a minor.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

R. F. Shepard et al. vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Brainard Tolles for appellants, E. W. Tyler for respondents.

Emily J. Charde et al. vs. the City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Submitted by appellant, argued by Oscar Frisbie for respondents.

Maria O. Sims vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Submitted for appellant, argued by Esek Cowen for respondent.

C. A. Joslyn, appellant, vs. Ida G. Raymond et al.—Argued by J. B. Abbott for appellant, S. D. Bentley for respondents.

Margaret M. Wendt vs. Patrick Craig, appellant.—Argued by J. Newton Fiero for appellant, James M. Seaman for respondent.

Betzey Sully vs. Henry Schmidt, appellant.—Argued by Seward A. Simons for appellant, submitted for respondents.

Henry W. Sage et al. vs. Andrew R. Culver et al., appellants.—Argued by George W. Wingate for appellants, William C. De Witt for respondents, (unfinished.)

J. Van Camp vs. E. P. Searle et al., appellants.—That part of judgment which awards priority of payment out of the fund to the holder of the Kelsey judgment affirmed; that part of judgment which awards payment out of the fund of the Brown judgment reversed, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. Onondaga Savings Bank, appellant, vs. James Butler.—Orders of courts below reversed, the demurrer of relators sustained, and judgment ordered granting a peremptory writ of mandamus as prayed for, with costs against defendant in all courts.

Evelena Dunning vs. E. F. Dunning and another, appellants; Edwin Glories et al., appellants, vs. Horation Gomez et al.; Mary D. Hatch and another, appellants, vs. Fourth National Bank et al.; Bila H. George, appellant, vs. Josephine E. Carpenter; William E. Demarest, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; May Ensign, appellant, vs. N. Jarvin, Jr., and another, executors, &c., appellants; same appellant, vs. J. J. Smith et al.; Francis E. Williams vs. United States Accident Association, appellant; E. S. Stokes vs. John W. Mackay and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Bartholomew Shea, appellant; People vs. Thomas Larrigan, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

David McClure vs. L. P. Levy, appellant.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

The Nassau Bank, appellant, vs. Joseph Campbell et al.; E. Holmes vs. Gilbert Jones, Treasurer, appellant.—Order reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

In re application of estate of John B. Seaman.—Order of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

People, appellants, vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of New-York City.—Orders of General and Special Terms reversed and motion denied, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. D. W. Powers, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment reversed and the demurrer sustained, with costs.

In re application of P. J. Garvey to strike from registry.—Order reversed as to John Barry, with costs, and affirmed as to Masler, Gunnell & Yardley, with costs.

J. C. Pegram and another, respondents, appellants, vs. New-York Industrial Railway Company, appellant, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party.

Elizabeth G. Hughes, appellant, vs. the County of Monroe.—Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the defendant, dismissing the complaint on its merits, with costs to defendants in all courts.

People ex rel. Hecker, &c., Company, appellant, vs. E. Darwin Smith et al., New York Tax Commissioners.—Orders of General Term and Special Term in relation to assessment of 1893 affirmed, with costs, and those in regard to the assessment of 1894 reversed, and the Board of Assessors directed to make a new assessment, in conformity to the facts and to the views set forth in the opinion written by Judge Peckham.

A. D. Shepard vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, defendant, Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Pegram vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company and another.

John Ah Ching, appellant, vs. William B. Davenport.—Order and judgment reversed, with costs to plaintiff in all courts.

Luther Kountze et al. vs. Edward S. T. Kennedy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Judge Andrews. All concur except Judge Bartlett, who dissents on the ground that it is not proper for an officer of a corporation making a written statement of its indebtedness to a proposed purchaser of its stock to omit therefrom the amount involved in a pending action against the company, for the reason that he is of the opinion that it will not be held in the final judgment; that it is the manifest duty of such officer to inform the proposed purchaser of stock of the existence of this contingent liability, and the failure to do so is a fraud. Judge Peckham did not vote.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 263, 265, 267.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J. O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

37—Shanks vs. Magnolia Metal Company. 101—O'Rourke vs. Hanchett, 104—Curtis vs. Mott. 108—Hoboken vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Angell vs. Schuster. 2—Columbia Bank vs. Wohlig.

Class VI.—3—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke.

Class VII.—4—Knox vs. McKeon.

Class VIII.—5—Douglas vs. Conkling. 6—Boswald vs. Bohm. 7—Hirsch vs. Helinek. 8—Young vs. Phillips. 9—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 10—People, &c., vs. Roberts. 11—Schuckman vs. Journal of Finance. 12—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 13—Ziehl vs. Stadecker. 14—Green vs. Life. 15—Colwell vs. Colwell. 16—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 17—Holden vs. Holden. 18—People, &c., vs. Tiger. 19—Swartz vs. Lyons. 20—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Swift. 21—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 22—Powers vs. Tamsen. 23—Vogel vs. Held. 24—Lahey vs. Baird. 25—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 28—Monahan vs. Attey. 27—Matter of Longwood Land Avenue. 28—People, &c., vs. Wierck. 29—Henry vs. Watters. 30—Le Hon vs. Henshaw. 31—Evans vs. Sinclair. 32—Jacobi vs. Sanger.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen as Receiver of Taxes upon: 1—Babcock. 2—Baden. 3—Ball. 4—Balthazar. 5—Barry. 6—Bean. 7—Beede. 8—Bidwell. 9—Bibler. 10—F. Bishop. 11—G. W. Bishop. 12—Blackman. 13—Blake. 14—Block. 15—Black. 16—Boss. 17—Bright. 18—Broughton. 19—Brown. 20—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 21—Cooper. 22—Corporation of Hazard, Hazard & Co. 23—Cryan. 24—Deane. 25—Deering. 26—Doll. 27—Dunn. 28—Edge Hill Wine Company. 29—Evans. 30—Everhard. 31—Fine. 32—Finn. 33—Forest, 34—Fulton Construction Company. 35—Harlem River Milling Company. 36—J. Y. Johnston Company. 37—Moore Electrical Manufacturing Company. 38—Morrison Allen Company. 39—National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 40—New-York Novelty Company. 41—Russell. 42—S. M. Hixby & Co. 43—Smith Farm Dairy Company. 44—Snow, Church & Co. 45—United States Illuminating Company. 47—Cordua. 48—Flannery.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 2424—Scott vs. Dennison. 2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1528—Todd vs. Elgimire. 1988—Kane vs. Mitchell. 2102—Rogers vs. Union Railway. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2364—Gibbons vs. Lowry. 1980—Lawrence vs. Gent. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 1937—Bliss vs. Fosdick. 2381½—People ex rel. Martin Brothers' Manufacturing Company vs. Barker. 2990—People ex rel. New-York Steam Company vs. Commissioners of Taxes. 1387—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 2974—Luckey vs. Bank of British North America. 3680—Robinson vs. Robinson. 2362—Electric Power Company vs. the Mayor. 2388—Lyle vs. Little 2620—McMurray vs. Mayor, &c. 2916—Scholle vs. Commissioners of Taxes. 2901—Cotes vs. Cotes. 2899—Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 2959—People ex rel. Sherwin-Williams Company vs. Barker. 1811—House vs. Agate. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in its room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. 3248—Moran vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2872—Quintard vs. Calef. 6147—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2197—Crawford vs. De Camp. 2172—Seeblg vs. Forrest. 3274—Blanc vs. Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company. 3327—Stowell vs. Katzenberg. 6787—Grant vs. Stein. 884—Blementhal vs. Doyle. 3484—Stewart vs. Keith. 2220—Gay vs. Craighead. 3432—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 3524—Knight vs. Pelham Heights Company. 5497—Hand vs. Dininny. 1958½—Ramsey vs. Timayenis. 3423—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 6390—Benson vs. Benson. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 6858—Campbell vs. Sexton. 2-91—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2595—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. same. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3332—Gibbons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Oct. 14.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2—McCarville vs. Fifth National Bank. 25—McShane vs. Holohan. 44—Langbein vs. Duckler. 50—Latham vs. Amend. 61—Duschness vs. Heyman. 79—Cohn vs. Cohn. 83—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 87—Marker vs. Marker. 99—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 119—Mehrtens vs. Conkling. 120—Drennan vs. Mayor, &c. 11—Hannemann vs. Fischer. 35—Crave vs. Collins. 38—Boyd vs. Boyd. 69—Caporale vs. Benedetti. 88—Dieterlin vs. Riley. 101—Kelly vs. Bowery Savings Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M. 8—Dumois vs. Hill. 25—Popp vs. Popp.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part 1.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1385—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 407—Ball vs. Winstedt Silk Company. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1522—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 2696—Bolster vs. The Mayor, &c. 1628—Sturz vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1493—Dugan vs. Delmoy. 1473—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1462—Salomon vs. Hammond. 1522—Burritt vs. Koster, Bial & Co. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 3193—Judson vs. Disken. 1570—Silver vs. Nauss. 1433—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 562—Vitto vs. Farley. 1608—Hawes vs. Dobbs. 670—Long vs. Butler. 946—Cohn vs. Burger. 900—Wilson vs. Dicker. 44—Will of Simon Strauss. 5165—Dwight vs. Cornish. 1082—Dolz vs. Egan. 2933—White vs. Hansfurter. 884—Frankford vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 649—Fowler vs. Roome. 1484—Tallman vs. Earle.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. 394—Wolft vs. Wolft.' 395—Zabriskie vs. Zabriskie. 396—Markowitz vs. Markowitz. 398—Bohling vs. Bohling. 399—Lezinsky vs. Lezinsky. 408—Baron vs. Baron. 406—Young vs. Young. 428—Citroen vs. Simons. 449—Naton vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 457—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 458—Petchaft vs. Gurley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

186—Kalman & Cass vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 188—Klopf vs. same. 189—Binder vs. same. 190—Sheiderig vs. same. 191—Rufter vs. same. 192—Nauss vs. same. 401—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 463—Gruber vs. Gruber. 473—Carroll vs. Carroll. 474—Lynch vs. Lynch. 475—Hones vs. Hones. 476—Turkas vs. Langer. 480—Steinlage vs. Steinlager. 481—Bentley vs. Bentley. 482—Bruin vs. Bruin. 485—Stanley vs. Pollard. 485—Higgins vs. Higgins. 662—Taylor vs. Taylor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

897—Friedlander vs. Frank. 682—Power vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 881—Poole vs. Gerken. 729—Wolff vs. Kinschewsky.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

872—Graham vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1249—Goodwin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1482—Darby vs. same. 1473—Croft vs. Bloch. 2236—Linkovitz vs. Wabold. 1412—Dunderstadt vs. Phipps. 775—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 595—Hastings vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 691—Frances vs. The Mayor, &c. 1446—Farrell vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

776—Dalzell vs. Fahys' Watch Case Company. 474—Clark vs. Westcott. 683—Fox vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1028.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Hemmes, Alexander G. Loppin, Wincenta Jablowska, Stephen A. Kent, Jane A. Kent, James H. Percival, Bernhard G. John. At 2 P. M.—John O'Brien, Ephraim R. Dingley, Bertha May, Mary Markey.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1729—Markham vs. Gorman. 1730—Finn vs. Same. 65—Lidgerwood vs. Hoboken Turtle Company. 66—Marcellas vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 67—Steinmesinger vs. Bien. 68—Tuller and Warren Company vs. Squier. 69—Phillips vs. Duffey. 70—Sullivan vs. Savage. 71—Lee vs. Jehl. 72—Cooper vs. D'Auxey. 73—Keep vs. Horner. 74—Haas vs. Newman. 75—Hahn vs. Stein. 76—Dana vs. McElvoy. 77—Brainerd Marble and Granite Company vs. Frogg. 78—Peter Adams Company vs. Illustrated American Publishing Company. 79—King vs. Hess. 80—Jaggar vs. Dudley. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 82—Callagan vs. Crawford. 83—Copeland vs. Belle. 84—Same vs. Rose. 85—Nosh vs. Lieber. 86—Secor vs. Miller. 87—Kohn vs. Presch. 88—Tobin vs. Bank for Savings. 89—Lidgerwood vs. Anchor Brewing Company. 90—Alley vs. Otis. 90½—Lerza vs. Pepe. 91—Spratt vs. Long.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1724—Cantrowitz vs. Jansen. 33—Kivin vs. Neilson. 36—Folsom vs. Singer. 37—Ford vs. McGuinness. 38—Kresch vs. Freeman. 39—Chase vs. Ennis. 40—Gulbaste vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Cruger vs. Anderson. 42—Sloan vs. Berlin. 43—Sharp vs. Grollmisch. 44—Chase vs. Altman. 45—Same vs. Everett. 46—Lauger vs. Wehlin. 48—Hyatt vs. Fitzwilson. 49—Steiman vs. Strong Pantaloon Company. 50—Rosenfeld vs. Rinaldo. 51—Berkowitz vs. Josephson. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same. 54—Reich vs. Johnston. 55—Same vs. same. 56—Courtney vs. Devine. 57—Same vs. same. 58—Same vs. same. 59—Devine vs. Courtney. 60—Same vs. same. 61—Same vs. same. 62—Same vs. same. 63—Leon vs. Streeton. 64—Denton vs. Kearney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Calendar.—2435—Bissmingdale vs. ——. Boebel. 2485—Mills vs. McMurray. 2502—Kohn vs. Goodstein. 2319—Van Valzah vs. Smith. 1831—Wright vs. Gardner. 2304—Katzenstein vs. Cohen. 1964—Jones vs. Trapp. 1203—Mastin vs. Otto. 1984—Davis vs. Muehlfeld. 1966—National Mercantile Company vs. United States Fire Company. 1967—Same vs. same. 2356—Hillman vs. Kay.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 91.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—David Costigan. 2—Bernardo Fogilo. 3—Michael Considine. 4—Michael McGowan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—John M. Finkbone. 2—William Dunphy and Hiram Seely. 3—Patrick Hanton and Michael Shinnick. 4—Hugh Kiernan and Cornelius Sullivan. 5—Frederick B. Fenrick. 6—Alexander Meier. 7—George P. Gilbert. 8—Joseph Moore, (2.) 9—Thomas Duval. 10—Michael Lawn. 11—Fred P. Hall. 12—Hugo Brown, George Roemer, and Benjamin Moerling. 13—Leo Cohen, John Smith, and Frank Russell. 14—Harry Goldman. 15—Ernest W. Ford. 16—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 17—Charles H. Headland.

Pleadings.—1—Nathan Phillips. 2—Thomas Goold. 3—Thomas Drislane. 4—Charles Sisson. (2.) 5—John J. Ryan and David Fanning. 6—Edward Nugent and Bella Nugent. 7—James Ryan. 8—Arthur Colville. 9—Daniel Hogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Michael Nolan. 2—Elizabeth Lamb and Thomas Farrell. 3—Joseph McDonald. 4—Max Hirsch. 5—Adolph Kramer. 6—James Little, William Jones, and Sandy Jones. 7—Edward Connolly. 8—Haltens Mazeay. 9—Henry Schiebel, William H. Swartout, and George W. Schiebel. 10—William Jones, Thomas Gould, and Louis Pfeiffer. 11—Valentine Bachman. 12—Rosie Bachman. 13—Charles Weiner. 14—John Ivi. 15—Jonathan Herzberger. 16—Thomas Stewart. 17—Kate Stokesberger. 18—Joseph Morris. 19—John O'Brien. 20—Samuel Raphael, Samuel Feinberg, and Jacob Epstein. 21—David Dorsey. 22—Alfonso Pagano. 23—Edward Flynn and John Sullivan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Lawrence vs. Clark—John Delehunty. Straub vs. Reilly—Thomas F. Byrne. Albro vs. Blume—John E. Ward. Greenwood Cemetery vs. Kearney—Eugene Durnin. Thorne vs. Bennett—John Delehunty.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Hassey vs. Tylehold Company—Stephen S. Blake.

Pryor, J.—The Goskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company, Louis vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, Boardman vs. same; Metzger vs. same—Louis C. Raegener. Antes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company—Edward F. Browne. Speir vs. Manhattan Railway, Schuehofer vs. same, Mahoney vs. same, Possenecker vs. same, Laird vs. same, Bernard vs. same—Gilbert M. Speir.

McAdam, J.—Tinney vs. Pierrepont—Lewis Johnston.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Catharine H. Smith vs. George Crawford—Harvey C. Williams.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

977—Murphy vs. Brooklyn He

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Rumors of a New Union Pacific Reorganization Plan.

SECURITY HOLDERS INTERESTED

Recent Conferences Have Been Held and a Scheme for the Rehabilitation of the Property Is Said to be Under Way.

Various stories of renewed attempts to reorganize the Union Pacific Railroad Company have lately been in circulation. There is without doubt a strong disposition on the part of some of the large holders of Union Pacific securities to get together and try to place the property on a solvent basis. As a result of recent conferences, a plan looking to the reorganization of both the main line and the Kansas Pacific line has begun to assume shape. Interests not inimical to the Chicago and Northwestern Road are believed to favor the new plan.

The old Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, which includes Senator Calvin S. Brice and J. Pierpont Morgan, gave this subject thoughtful consideration for several months. The members of the committee practically concluded, according to Senator Brice, that it would not be worth while to publish a plan until after the terms of settlement of the company's debt to the Government had been agreed upon. The Senate committee which had the matter in charge failed to act during the latest session of Congress.

The property is now managed by five receivers, viz.: President S. H. H. Clark, E. Ellery Anderson, Oliver W. Mink, John W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Reports that a Union Pacific reorganization plan is soon to be announced are stated by Boston interests to be somewhat premature. There have been from time to time meetings of representatives of large interests in the property with a view to forming a committee to reorganize the main line of the Union Pacific Road, but the matter has not even progressed so far as the formation of a reorganization committee.

It is anticipated, however, that this will soon be accomplished, the company to be composed of representatives of the various sub-committees and prominent interests in the road, and an effort will be made to get the matter before the next session of Congress.

Trouble in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The Common Council of this city and the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company are at odds The Council, at a meeting last night, by resolution directed Mayor Stoy to employ a gang of men and remove the tracks of the railroad company which the latter has placed along Atlantic Avenue with the intention of relaying the tracks of its trolley road along that avenue.

The trouble grew out of the refusal of the railroad company to agree to the terms proposed by it to the city to share in the cost of paving the street. The railroad company offered to pay one-third the cost, while the city demands one-half. The city authorities claim that the one-third the company offers to pay would only pay for the paving of the space occupied by the tracks of the company. The city authorities claim that under the franchise of the company the road would have to keep this space in repair. Several blocks of the new rails have been laid, and the first move on the part of the city will be to tear up these rails. The railroad company has a big gang of Italians in its employ, and trouble may follow if the city officials attempt to tear up the rails.

New Terminals in Cleveland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Thomas M. King, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and President of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railway, in discussing the report that the Baltimore and Ohio will expend $1,000,000 for terminal facilities in Cleveland, said: "There is valuable terminal property in Cleveland, which has never been improved. We propose to improve it, and the bonds that are provided in the plan of reorganization. Just what amount is provided for terminal facilities I do not care to say until our work, now simply preliminary, has progressed. Having taken hold of the property, we, of course, propose to operate it to what, in our judgment, seems the best possible advantage."

When asked about the reported grain line between Cleveland and Baltimore for the export trade, Mr. King said: "I prefer to make no statement on that subject. Of course, we are in the field to do business; but a more specific statement would be premature. I understand the people of Cleveland are eager for everything suggested in the way of improvement."

Superintendents Will Discuss.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents, to be held in the Hotel Brunswick next week, several topics of interest to railroad men will be discussed. Among other subjects that will be brought up are these:

How far and with what advantage can the maintenance-of-way be placed under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent?

Under what conditions of passenger or freight service has the compound locomotive proved of advantage?

Can electric power be used on steam roads?

What are the best methods for securing the prompt handling and dispatch of fast freight?

What are the best methods of securing good discipline among employes? Should a system of pensioning be adopted for employes who have rendered faithful and continuous service of twenty-five years of more.

The fourth annual dinner of the society will be enjoyed at the Brunswick next Monday night.

Oregon Improvement Affairs.

A reorganization committee of Oregon Improvement Company security holders has been formed, as follows: John G. Moore, Henry W. Cannon, John I. Waterbury, Edwin S. Hoodley, and Jules S. Bache of New-York, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston. The holders of the first and consolidated mortgage bonds and the stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the Manhattan Trust Company of this city and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Depositors may withdraw their securities without charge if they are dissatisfied with the plan when issued.

C. J. Smith, who was appointed receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company a few days ago, has taken full control of the property.

Harvest Excursion Tickets "Scalped."

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Lines Association was informed to-day that brokers were reaping a harvest off tickets put in to-day on account of the first harvest excursion of the series which was up for discussion a short time ago. The rate to Denver was fixed at one fare and $2 for the round trip, and to points beyond Denver one fare plus $5. Scalpers make the tickets to Denver or some point close to that city and then sell local tickets from that point to the destination, which must be west of Denver for them to make money out of the transaction. The lines interested have been notified, and steps will be taken at once to prevent the roads from being undersold by the brokers.

Western Rate Disturbances.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Yesterday was the date when, under Chairman Midgeley's order, all Western freight rates were to be restored to regular tariff. But not only were rates not restored by any of the roads, but another sensational break in class rates to Colorado common points took place. The reductions, which amount in some cases to more than 50 per cent, are on fifth-class and the five-lettered classes and are the most sweeping that shippers have had in years. Some comment is excited by the fact that the tariffs ignore the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act by announcing that the rates are terminal rates, and will not apply at intermediate points.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Chicago and Alton line has withdrawn from the Chicago Railway Association, which publishes the Chicago rate-sheet, and has given notice that hereafter it will issue its own schedules, because the Rock Island Road refused to allow the former line to show rates to points on the Rock Island lines, which the Rock Island regards as proprietary. The Chicago rate-sheet is the recognized basing tariff from Chicago.

—Officers of the Illinois Central Railroad deny that that road is negotiating for the great bridge which is being constructed across the Missouri River, at Sioux City, by the Credits Commutation Company, or that the Illinois Central has any intention of extending its system into Nebraska or to the Pacific coast.

Beginning with Sunday, the 20th inst., the Pennsylvania lines will put on a fast train, to be known as the "Atlanta Special." It will leave Chicago daily at 10:30 A. M., and will reach Atlanta at 11 A. M. the next day. With this service the Pennsylvania lines will have the fastest train between Chicago and Atlanta.

—The tidewater price of anthracite coal by the cargo, at Philadelphia, has been advanced from 10 to 20 cents per ton by the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Companies, in order to conform to the new figures of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Concord and Montreal Railroad yesterday, the Directors were re-elected, and it was voted to lease the Franklin and Tilton Railroad and sub-lease it to the Boston and Maine.

—The handsome new station of the New-York Central Railroad in Syracuse was formally opened for business last Sunday. The old building, which served the road and the public for twenty-six years, is to be demolished.

—W. W. Finley, the recently appointed Third Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, is in Cincinnati for the avowed purpose of perfecting arrangements to facilitate the business of the Cincinnati Southern.

—A dispatch from Boston says that the Lynn and Boston Street Railway Company will soon open and equip with electric power the old Beverly and Danvers Road.

—By a unanimous vote the Common Council of New-Brunswick, N. J., granted the much-talked-of electric railroad franchise last Monday night.

—It is proposed by the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road to run a train from Chicago to Atlanta in twenty-four hours.

—Recent movements of grain freight on the St. Paul Road have been so heavy that the Kansas division of the road is short of cars.

The gross receipts of the Illinois Central for September were $1,698,228; for the same month last year, $1,585,260; increase, $112,-968.

—Chauncey M. Depew thinks that the new traffic agreement will be adopted at the Presidents' meeting to-morrow.

—For the fourth week of September the Atchison system reported an increase of $86,102 in gross earnings.

—Director C. S. Gleed of the Atchison Road is in Chicago.

CHANCE TO GET GOOD POSITIONS

Civil Service Examinations for Two Fire Department Offices.

The City Civil Service Board has called examinations for two of the important positions in the Fire Department, recently opened to competition by Mayor Strong. The positions are those of Auditor, at $3,000 a year, and Fire Marshal, at $2,000.

Candidates for Auditor must possess the qualifications of an accountant or expert bookkeeper. The examination will relate almost wholly to these subjects. The examination for Fire Marshal will relate mainly to the peculiar duties of that position. Both examinations are to be held Monday, the 14th. Applications should be filed at once at the office of the Civil Service Board, Criminal Court Building.

An examination will be held next Friday for the position of clerk in the Building Department, paying $1,200, the candidate to have some knowledge of architecture and building.

Killed by an Emery Wheel.

At Robert Hoe & Co.'s printing press works in Grand Street yesterday morning an emery wheel flew from its arbor and struck Robert Nobel, the workman who was using it, such a blow upon the head that he died soon after.

It is said at the works that the wheel was not running at an undue rate of speed, but that Nobel carelessly forced a toolrest under the wheel and so caused it to fly from its shaft. Noble was thirty years old and was to have been married in a few days.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, continued cold, northerly winds, colder in Eastern New-England.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, continued cold, northerly winds, brisk to high; NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds, frost in interior, colder in southern portion. GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, frost in northern portion, cooler in southeast portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds, northern portion, winds shifting to northerly. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, continued cool, northerly winds. ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, north to east winds, with frost in northern portion, followed by slowly rising temperature Wednesday afternoon. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, warmer, fair, winds shifting to southerly. INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and ARKANSAS, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer by Wednesday evening. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, with light frost, followed by warmer weather Wednesday afternoon, northerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly; slightly warmer by Wednesday evening.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, preceded at stations on the lakes by very light snow, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds, shifting to southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, westerly, shifting to northerly, winds, slightly warmer by Wednesday evening. MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to westerly.

The area of high pressure covers the region east of the Rocky Mountains, the barometer being highest over the Lower Montana and over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and over the lower St. Lawrence Valley. Showers have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, followed by fair weather, and generally clear weather prevails throughout all other districts. It is much colder east of the Mississippi and in the Gulf States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest. Generally fair weather will continue, with cold northerly winds on the Atlantic coast, and with slowly rising temperatures from the Mississippi Valley westward.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Unique Folding Box Company, to manufacture paper boxes in New-York City; capital $2,000; directors—William H. H. Rogers of Brooklyn, Richard P. Camden and W. R. Oglesby of New-York City.

The McBair Electric Heating Company, to manufacture electric heating apparatus in Middletown; capital $2,000; directors—Henry C. McBair, Thomas E. Hayes and Harry M. Hayes of Middletown.

The Eclipse Bicycle Company, to manufacture bicycles in Horseheads, Chemung County; capital $200,000; directors—Herman H. Fulton and Albert D. Long of Elmira and David L. Whittier of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of the City of New-York. Directors—Edward Lauterbach, Edmund J. Palmer, Alexander T. Mason, George H. Davis and Herman W. Hoefer of New-York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Eleventh Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Artillery, twenty-one days.

—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton will proceed to Forts Duchesne and Douglas, Utah, on inspection duty. Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, will accompany him.

—Lieut. Charles A. Curtis has been detailed as professor at the Home Military School, Lima, Ind.

Navy.

—Gunner C. Cronin has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Naval Magazine at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

—Capt. A. P. Cooke, retired, has one year's leave of absence from Nov. 20, with permission to leave the United States.

—Lieut. J. C. Drake has been detached from the Union Iron Works, Oct. 5, and his resignation has been accepted.

—Chief Engineer Richard Inch has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

—A. J. Harts and George J. Shaw have been appointed acting carpenters.

—Lieut. W. McLean has received preparatory orders to the Boston.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Sickles Property at Auction Yesterday.

GOOD PRICES IN GENERAL SECURED

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Realized —Bids Were Numerous—Sales at Private Contract—To-day's Offerings.

Several hundred persons, including real estate brokers and speculators, and quite a fair sprinkling of outsiders, were present in the New-York Real Estate Salesroom at noon yesterday, grouped about the stand of Mr. Peter F. Meyer, who sold in partition that portion of the late George G. Sickles's estate which lies in this city. A dozen ladies were among the audience, and some of them were successful bidders. The sale had evidently attracted much general interest, and there was considerable curiosity to see what kind of prices would obtain. In general, the results were particularly gratifying, the prices being above the appraised valuations. The total realized was $449,370. There were seventeen parcels in all, and, as the bidding was frequently in small amounts, it took the auctioneer an hour and forty minutes to dispose of the property. Details are subjoined:

The Kent Building, 79 Nassau Street, west side, between Fulton and John Streets, 25.7 by 105.3 by 24 by 106.6, five stories and basement, was started at $85,000. It took fifteen bids to carry the amount up to $118,000, at which figure it was knocked down to A. J. Bach. The building when full rents for $7,678 per year. It now brings in about $6,900.

No. 151 Mercer Street, west side, 125 feet north of Prince Street, four-story and basement brick building, with lot 25 by 100, was started at $25,000. After twenty-five bids, G. S. Griffin obtained the property at $39,500. The property rents for $2,350 per year.

The Excelsior Building, at 111 Nassau Street, extending to Theatre Alley, 24.7 by 102.6 by 24.7 by 102.9, five stories and basement, came next. It rents when fully occupied for $8,000 per year. Bids began at $100,000. There were twenty-three bids before the figure reached $126,000. Max Ottinger and Jacob Korn were the purchasers at this price.

Less interest was shown in the property at 181 West Fourth Street, extending to 124 Washington Place, 100.4 feet east of Barrow Street, 21.9 by 100.2 by 20 by 91.7, with four-story and basement brick dwelling on Washington Place and three-story and basement brick dwelling on Fourth Street. Bidding started at $15,000. The property was secured by W. H. Haldane at $18,000. The buildings now rent at the rate of $1,690 per year.

Mary A. McBride, one of the heirs, bought the three-story brick building, with store, 34 Sixth Avenue, east side, 17 feet south of Fourth Street, 17.1 by 57.1 by 17.1 by 56. She paid $15,025 after twenty bids had been received. The property brings in $1,000 per year.

The liveliest competition attended the sale of the four-story brick building, with store, 404 Sixth Avenue, east side, 79.2 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 60. The first bid was $25,000, and the sale followed. In the end, Isaac Stiebel obtained the property for $41,100. It rents for $3,250 per year.

No. 34 Gansevoort Street, south side, 90 feet east of Greenwich Street, 25 by 80 by 25 by 88.8, with five-story and basement brick tenement, with store in front and three-story and basement brick dwelling in the rear, was next offered. There were twenty-two bids for it, beginning at $18,000 and ending at $22,700. Mary A. McBride obtained it at the last mentioned figure.

The three-story and basement brick dwelling 741 Greenwich Street, east side, 93.9 feet north of Perry Street, 18.8 by about 94.9 by irregular, was bought by Bridget Quinn, the present tenant, at $9,100.

The similar dwelling 225 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Greenwich Avenue, 19.11 by 63.1 by 21 by 56, was started at $5,000. There were twenty-nine bids for it, ending at $8,300. Mrs. A. H. Denham, one of the heirs, bought it at that price.

The similar dwelling 105 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Twelfth Street, 20 by 60.10 by 19.2 by 56.6, came next. Bidding for it began at $6,000. Sixteen additional bids carried the amount up to $9,100, at which it was secured by E. G. Bach.

There were thirty-six bids on the three-story and basement brick dwelling 9 Hubert Street, southeast corner of Collister Street, 20 by 57. The first bid was of $7,500. Jacob Korn obtained it for $14,950.

The four-story and basement brick dwelling 147 Waverley Place, north side, 45.4 feet west of Gay Street, 22 by 62.1, was sold to John Long at $10,650, after twenty-five bids.

Mrs. A. H. Denham secured the next two offerings. The first was of the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 6 Beekman Place, 38 feet north of Mitchell Place, 19 by 80. It brought $9,400. The next, a lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, was obtained for $10,000, after thirty-two bids.

The Trinity Church leasehold, expiring next May, of 55 King Street, north side, between Varick and Congress Streets, three-story and basement brick dwelling, was sold to Daniel Coffey at $1,050.

Two pieces of salt marsh, in what was East Chester, but is now part of the city, were next sold. One of about eight acres went to S. H. Stone at $1,175, and the other of 3.3 acres was bought by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at $320.

Preceding the Sickles sale, Mr. Meyer sold by executor's order the three-story brick building, with store, 303 Bowery, southeast corner of First Street, 18.7 by 73.4 by 10.9 by 70.3. J. H. McGurk was the buyer, at $26,150.

Mr. William Kennedy sold under foreclosure, at $5,100, to the plaintiffs, Morris J. Bernstein and another, the three-story brick dwelling 1,029 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 471.10 feet east of Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $24,285, to H. Schnitzer, the five-story brick tenement 435 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.0.

At private contract Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Charles Clinch, through Ex-Judge Horace Russell, the northeast corner of Third and Wooster Streets, extending to 50 West Fourth Street, 75 by 152 by irregular, containing about 13,000 square feet, at about $220,000. The same firm has sold for Prescott Hall Butler three lots on Third Street, adjoining the above, 75 by 102, at $120,000.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold, for Saxe Nathan to a Californian the five-story iron-front building 444 Broadway, extending through to 10 and 12 Crosby Street, 25 feet on Broadway and 50 feet on Crosby Street, with a depth of 200 feet.

Messrs. Alexander Brothers have bought, at $30,000, the four-story brick building 51 West Third Street, 25 by 103.

Mr. James Curlew has sold, at about $40,000, to a Mr. Gerschel, the four-story brownstone dwelling 47 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8½.

Mr. Max Marx has bought of H. Morton Moore, at about $95,000, the six three-story dwellings 223 to 233 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 16.8 by 55 by 100.

For to-day the following sales are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Fleetwood Avenue, 250 feet north of Cameron Place.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Fourth Presbyterian Church property, on south side of Thirty-fourth Street, 520 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 80 by 98.9. Due on judgment, $62,625; on prior mortgage, $80,000 and interest at 4½ per cent. from Nov. 15, 1894.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 227 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 292 feet east of Third Avenue, 28.6 by 103.3, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $48,700.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, leasehold of 732 Eighth Avenue, east side, 75.7¼ feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 18.7¼ by about 100.2⅝ by irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,050.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 72 Charles Street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 95, five-story brick flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Andrews Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Hempden Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William D. Peck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $5,000.

Andrews Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Hampden Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by same; cost, $5,000.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for four three-story frame dwellings, by John A. Knox of corner of Tappan Street and Marion Avenue; cost, $36,000.

Washington Avenue, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Sophia Guggolz of 2,906 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $4,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 600 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for one-story frame shed, by Eastmans Company of New-York.

Fifty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 101 feet east of Third Avenue, for one-story frame storage shed, by David Hall estate, Charles P. Bowne, lessee, 678 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $800.

Ferris Place, southwest side, 425 feet southeast of Harlem Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Capt. Charles Ferris of Westchester; cost, $4,000.

Albany Avenue, west side, 1,000 feet north of Macomb Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, by James Rose of King's Bridge; cost, $1,000.

Boulevard and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, northeast corner, for nine three-story brick dwellings, by Ward Wheeler of same address; cost, $100,000.

Boston Post Road, west side, 250 feet north of Bronxdale Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, by John Hunt of Boston Road, Bronxdale; cost, $2,800.

No. 242 Washington Street, by Julia Rhinelander estate, Julius Schroeder of 5 Laight Street, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick store and storage; cost, $500.

Union Street, south side, 25 feet west of Nelson Avenue, by Robert Wood, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; cost, $750.

No. 37 Clinton Place, by Charles Harft, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $5,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Granite Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, three three-story brick flats, 26.8 by 63; $15,000; Charles Welcher, owner.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, a four-story brick storage, 22 by 98; $5,500; M. Nason, owner.

Bay Eighth Street, 161 feet north of Cropsey Avenue, a two-story dwelling, 16 by 53; $2,200; A. P. Agrest, owner.

Washington Avenue, east side, 22 feet south of D Street, a two-story brick storage, 22 by 100; $2,900; W. S. Hurley, owner.

South Fifth Street, north side, 48 feet east of Berry Street, a three-story brick stable, 47½ by 75; $6,500; C. D. Allers, owner.

Broadway, southwest corner of Berry Street, a four-story brick bank, 46 by 90; $60,000; Manufacturers' National Bank, owner.

Glenmore Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Watkins Avenue, a one-story and basement brick dwelling, 18 by 36; $1,500; Samuel Gansberg, owner.

Douglass Street, north side, 140 feet west of Franklin Avenue, a four-story brick flat, 20 by 68; $9,000; A. Frambert, owner.

Park Place, south side, 218.8 feet east of Carlton Avenue, two four-story brick flats, 21.8 by 66; $16,000; J. J. Gilligan, owner.

Twenty-eighth Street, west side, 140 feet south of Avenue C, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 32; $3,000; J. C. Elliott, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, 120 feet east of A Street, a two-story brick storage, 22 by 100; $2,500; A. Vanderbeck, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of A Street, a two-story brick storage, 20 by 75; $2,400; Joseph Stein & Son, owners.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, four four-story brick stores and dwellings, 25 by 56; $35,000; A. Cockrell, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

1ST AV, 854; Herman Seldman and wife to Maximilian Morse, ex property and.. — $1

182D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x95; Terence F. Maguire to Mary McManus.. 1

101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Emily W. Buckland and Gainor A. Whitmore to David Steinfeld..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 50.11x— to Broadway x—x—; George De Forest Grant to Frank L. Smith..... 1

117TH ST, 272 and 274 West; Maximilian Morse and wife to Herman Seldman, ex property and..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 50x129 to Boulevard x—x152.7; Richard S. Grant, trustee for Eliza A. Grant, to Frank L. Smith..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; George Lynn and wife to William V. O'Callaghan..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x150; Frederick Potter and another, trustee of Orlando B. Potter, to Frank L. Smith..... 62,937

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Mary Newman to Charles Fisher. 1

HOWARD ST, 28, and 1 and 3 Crosby St; Simon Hermaa and Max Danziger and wives to Elizabeth Chesebrough..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 78; Lillie Devine to Simon Jacobs..... 19,000

WEST HOUSTON ST, 26; Helen Baumgarten and others to Ida Schultz..... 1

109th St, 427 East; Vincus Lowenfeld and wife to Simon P. Flannery..... 10

10TH AV, s w corner of 33d St, 19.7x54.9; John Reilly to Warren S. Burt..... 1

40TH ST, 340 W, s; Henry Morris and wife to Susan F. Keelan..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Russell Sage and wife to William E. Diller..... 40,000

88TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Thomas R. Manners and wife to Mary F. Peckham..... 19,000

74TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of West End Av, or 11th Av, 16x82; Harriet R. Rich to Louise S. Norton..... 21,000

67TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x100.10; Caroline Orcutt to Jacob Ruppert. 16,250

61ST ST, 118; E. Guy Culgin and wife to Edward Oppenheimer..... 22,750

INTERIOR GORE Lot, centre line 86th and 87th Sts, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 14.8x—x—; Mary A. Cummins to Hugo Gorsch, ½ part..... 1

SAME property; John J. Cummins to Hugo Gorsch, ½ part..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n of Dawson St, 25 x92.2½x25x92.3; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz and wife to Michael and James Meehan..... 2,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 116 ft n of Dawson St, 25x71x29.2x87; same to Hannah Schenck..... 2,000

HALL PLACE, w s, 49.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x106.9x23x108.10; Thomas A. Lynch and wife to John H. McCabe and wife..... 3,750

CONCORD AV, e s, s ½ of Lot 132, East Morrisania, 25x100; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy and wife to Patrick E. O'Shaughnessy..... 1,500

LOT 86, Map of Belmont Village, 100 ft square; George H. Gardner and wife to George H. Gardner..... 1

JEROME ST, s s, 142.2 ft n e of 177th St, 36.10x104.10x25.8x107.5; Charles Shultz to William W. Strause..... 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 127.9 ft s of Samuel St, 25.2x80.9x25x100; Ellen M. Chambers to John Dehveller..... 5,500

185TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 33.4x100; John F. Dowd to Bernard Metzger..... 5

LOTS 134 and 135, map of Edward K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Mary Y. Chubb to Mary Lydon..... 1

LOT 237, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Ephraim B. Levy to Anna W. Keller..... 550

MINNIEFORD AV, e s, Lots 400 to 402, map of King estate, City Island; William J. Becker and wife to Cinderella A. Burnap..... 1,200

14TH AV, n s, being west ⅔ of map of Wakefield, 66.8x114; George De W. Clocke and wife to Margaret Young.. 1,400

LOTS 25 and 26, Block D, map of Lester Park; Benjamin F. Camp to Frank McGarry..... 10

LOTS 6 and 7, Block A, and 14 to 17, Block B, same map; Suburban Homestead Association to same..... 1

LOTS 361 and 362, map of 370 choice lots, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Axel A. Miller to Ida C. Miller. 1

PARK AV, 1,133; Caroline Orcutt to Conrad Weber..... 1

1ST AV, 864, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 25 x95; Sigmund Schwarzkopf and wife to Herman Seidman..... 1

81ST ST, 15 East; James M. Constable and others, executors, &c., of Henrietta Constable, to executors, &c., of Richard Arnold..... 16,500

PARK AV, 1,133; Jacob Ruppert and wife to Caroline Orcutt..... 26,000

Recorded Leases.

KAUFMANN, Isaac, to Hoffmann Machine Company; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 143d St, 3 years.....$2,100. $3,000

NEW-YORK NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY to William Penn; 31 Park Row, store, &c., 3 years..... 4,000

REGLID, Adele, A. R., to Joseph T. Dill; 144 Centre St, 2 years from May 1, 1897..... 3,400

SAME to Robert D. Leech; same property, 2 years, from May 1, 1896....3,350. 3,400

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOLSKY, David, and wife to Jacob Kottek; 90 Ludlow St, demand, (two mortgages)..... $7,139

SAME to Estelle Asch and others, trustees; same property, 5 years..... 24,000

ADRIAN, Michael, to James McHenry; 269 Bowery, 3 years..... 15,000

BURGE, Henry, and wife to Clara A. McNeill; n w corner of Westchester Av and Kelly St, 1 year..... 2,800

BRODBECK, John, to Michael Klopp; n s of 5th St, 250 ft e of 3d Av, lease..... 1,000

BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J. to Charles A. Meigs; s s of 65th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 575

COHEN, Hannah, to Simon Danzig and another; e s of Prospect Av, 116.11 ft n of Dawson St, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 1,300

COBB, Henry E., and wife to Francis M. Jencks; e s of West End Av, 93.3 ft s of 78th St, installments..... 2,288

SAME to Joseph E. Weed; e s of West End Av, 83.2 ft s of 78th St, installments..... 4,000

CONOLLY, Edward D., and wife to Mary A. Conolly; e s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 1 year..... 3,000

DOONER, Thomas, to C. G. Martin; s s of 95th St, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 2,500

DEMPSEY, Patrick, and wife to John H. Oeters; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, securities..... 12,000

DUNN, Eliza J., to West Side Bank; n s of 147th St, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,000

DOONER, Thomas, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 95th St, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 16,000

DILLER, William E., to Russell Sage; s s 69th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 35,000

EGGERS, George W. and wife, to Goldchen Adler; s w cor. Columbus Av and 101st St, 1 year..... 10,000

EGEL, Philip J. and wife, to Joseph Liebmann; 867 Southern Boulevard, 5 years..... 16,000

FISHER, Charles, to A. L. Mordecai; n s 166th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,000

GENSCH, Charles E. and wife, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; w s Robbins Av, 25 ft s of 147th St, 1 year..... 1,000

GARDNER, George A., to George H. Gardner; Lot 86, map of Belmont, 3 years..... 2,000

GERETY, Patrick, and others, to Conrad Aldt; 311 West 50th St, —..... 500

GRUBE, Charles, to Caroline Wandell; e s 2d Av, 75.3 ft s of 32d St, 3 years.. 5,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to William Stone's trustees; s s 111th St, 245 ft e 5th Av, demand..... 12,000

HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Joseph Hamershlag; n w cor. West End Av and 91st St, 1 year..... 120,000

HOOKER, Thomas and wife, to Duane S. Everson; n s 114th St, 175 ft w of West Boulevard, demand..... 2,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Lillie Levine; 78 Ludlow St, installments..... 7,000

KATZENBERG, Juliana, to Susan Alvord, as executrix and trustee; s s 101st St, 109.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,000

KEELAN, Susan F., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 340 West 46th St, 1 year..... 6,000

NEEHAN, Michael, and another to Simon Danzig and others; e s of Union Av, 23 ft n of Dawson St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 1,800

McCABE, John H., and another to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Fall Place, 49.11 ft s of 167th St, installments..... 2,750

MURRAY, James, and others to Light & Lowther; 5th Av s w corner of 114th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 10,000

NORTON, Louise S., to William A. De Blois; s s of 74th St, 84 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SAME to Harriet R. Rich; s s of 74th St, 84 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

PALMER, Miles W. and Arthur and Luella A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 225 East 18th St, 1 year..... 9,000

PARET, Anna E., to Mary L. Hays; 119 West 93d St, 1 year..... 1,000

PETERSON, John R., and wife to New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Fairmount Place, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, installments..... 500

RANDELL, Charles H., to Harry M. Randell; 7 East 128th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAMUELS, Simon, and wife to John Ochse; 104 Mott St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHNEIDER, Solomon, and wife to Annie Schneider; e s of Ridge St, 19 ft s of Stanton St, all title, 3 years..... 874

SMITH, Frederick L., to Frederick Potter and another, trustees; West End Av, s e corner of 99th St, 2 years..... 12,000

STEINBERG, Rose, to Richard Wolf; n s of 106th St, e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SAKARIASEN, Didrik, and Andrew Larsen and wives to Jacob Hirsh; s s of West End Av, 52.2 ft s of 95th St, 7 months..... 45,000

SMITH, Frank L., to trustee of James H. and Eliza A. Grant; e s of West End Av, 100 ft s of 106th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 62,000

STROUSE, William, to Charles Shultz; s e s of Jerome Av, 142.4 ft n e of 177th St, 3 years..... 1,200

STEINFELD, David, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 101st St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

WAGNER, Albert, and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 84 and 86 Wooster St and 136 Spring St, 6 months..... 40,000

SAME, to Germania Life Insurance Company; same

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LOWELL'S LAST POEMS

LAST POEMS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Charles Eliot Norton, who edited this slender volume of bequests from Mr. Lowell's muse, might have been less chary of words in his introductory note. He states that the book contains those of the author's latest poems which he himself might have wished to preserve. "Three of them were published before his death. Of the rest, two appear here for the first time." There is some doubt as to one of these two. The other is, of course, "On a Bust of General Grant," for the editor tells us in an appended note that "this poem is the last, so far as is known, written by Mr. Lowell." The posthumous poems of a writer so much beloved by the general public and so especially dear to the disciples of true culture as Mr. Lowell was deserved a little more generous accompaniment. No doubt Mr. Norton feared to obtrude too much of himself in a book of such small content; but it is hardly likely that any reader would have accused him of immodesty.

The poems themselves are precious examples of Mr. Lowell's verse. They embody some of its very best characteristics. They are full of the broad and vivifying humanity, the genial kindness, and the wide sympathy of the man, and some of them are bubbling over with that rich and engaging philosophy that runs so close to humor, and yet is so truly wise. "The Oracle of the Gold Fishes" is one of Mr. Lowell's representative poems. It reveals the sweet and fascinating inner life of his latest years in a lovely manner. It is the highest embodiment of a nature which was the perfection of amiability, ripened by sound scholarship and years of meditation. It is both delightful and touching to find the gray-haired man recalling the days when he hung over the aquarium looking at the goldfish, and thought:

I have my world, and so have you,
A tiny universe for two,
A bubble by the artist blown,
Scarcely more fragile than our own,
Where you have all a whale could wish,
Happy as Eden's primal pair,
Manna is dropt you thrice a day
From some kind heaven not far away,
And still you snatch its softening crumbs,
Nor, more than we, think whence it comes.
* * * * * * *
What a benignant lot is yours
That have an own All-out-of-doors,
No words to spell, no sums to do,
No Nepos and no puny You!
How happy you without a thought
Of such cross things as must and ought—
I, too, the happiest of boys
To see and share your golden joys.

There is an ease, an unaffected grace in this kind of writing that comes only of the most consummate art. It would be well for some of the younger writers who strain after curious word effects and weird figures to read these ripe poems of a ripe writer, and see how simplicity and clearness of utterance adorn purity of thought and sweetness of mood.

MRS. CLAFLIN'S NEWTON MEMORIES.

UNDER THE OLD ELMS. By Mary B. Claflin. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

The true spirit of the old New-England life pervades Mrs. Claflin's book. Her reminiscences, as historical notes, are of no great importance. Sometimes an anecdote she tells of one of the distinguished persons who visited The Old Elms reveals some trait of his character hitherto overlooked, but not often. It is rather the spirit or quality of her book that makes it interesting, than the facts she has put in it or her opinions. She has no doubt at all of the tremendous importance in the world of that New-England coterie that thundered for abolition years before the guns were fired on Fort Sumter, or the vast and beneficent influence of their moral and spiritual teachings. But that does not matter. In these days the people of the other parts of the United States have a clearer understanding than they used to have of the relative importance of New-England ideas. While the old animosities have been softened by time, so also have the old admiration and reverence been considerably modified. The individuals are slowly taking their proper places in history.

But the New-England of plain thinking and high living, the birthplace and training ground of ideas, will always be esteemed, and books made in the spirit of its traditions and full of its convictions like this of Mrs. Claflin's will always find readers. Her own memories are all of incidents in the last thirty years, but she tells very gracefully the story of the old homestead which occupied the site of Gov. Claflin's mansion, The Old Elms, at Newton, Mass. The elm trees there are at least two centuries old. A brook that empties into the Charles River flows through the grounds. The place was part of the estate of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, and from him passed to the Fuller family. One day Judge Fuller was riding to church, before the time of carriages, and, fearing he would be late for the sermon, he broke a small sapling from an elm by the roadside to use as a whip. When he reached home he planted the sapling on a knoll near the house. It still stands, and is eighteen feet in circumference.

Gen. Hull, who surrendered the forts at Detroit to the British in 1812, was Judge Fuller's son-in-law. He dwelt in the old homestead many years, and his neighbors highly esteemed him. In his time, Lafayette visited the house, which, after his death, was removed to the village, where it still stands. Gov. Claflin built his mansion in 1855. Henry Ward Beecher named it The Old Elms. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a frequent visitor. James Freeman Clarke, who was a grandson of Hull, and wrote a vindication of him, was often there.

S. F. Smith, who wrote "America" to the tune of "God Save the Queen," also wrote verses to commemorate domestic happenings in the Claflin family. Holmes, Whittier, Chase, Sumner, and Henry Wilson were entertained under the elms. The seventieth anniversary of Mrs. Stowe's birthday was fittingly celebrated there. Aldrich, Alcott, Lyman Abbott, and Lucy Larcom and many prominent Englishmen were among the visitors. The inmates of the house were wealthy and philanthropic. Mrs. Claflin writes her reminiscences with easy grace, strong sympathy, and an appreciation of humor.

INDIA'S MOGUL RULERS

THE MOGUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN. By Edwin S. Holden. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

This work is not a history of the Mogul period in the life of India, but rather a collection of facts which will serve to show what sort of rulers the Great Moguls were, what the people were over whom they reigned, what was the state of the country when they had sway with respect to civilization, arts, literature, and morality. The information which Mr. Holden gives us he has gleaned chiefly from the original memoirs of the native historians of India and the accounts of early Ambassadors and travelers, though he has not neglected, of course, other works written in modern times. Mr. Holden says he knows of no one volume which contains the information which he presents. Those who have read Mr. Holden's occasional articles in periodicals, in which he has taken what might be called snap shots at the Moguls, will be glad that he has found leisure to turn out this more ambitious work.

First he gives us some interesting information about Tamerlane the Great, who lived from 1336 to 1405. He draws his facts for the most part from the narrations of men of "our own world," who were eyewitnesses of some of Tamerlane's acts. For example, he quotes from the journal of Ruy Gonzales de Clavijo, one of the envoys whom Henry III. of Castile sent to the Court of Tamerlane, or, as Mr. Holden prefers to call him, Timur. A fair idea of the despotism to which Timur's people were subjected may be had from the story the envoy tells about an interpreter, who was late in bringing the Castilians to a feast Timur had prepared for them:

How is it that you have caused me to be enraged and put out? Why were you not with the Frank Ambassador?" demanded Timur. "I order that a hole be bored through your nose, that a rope be passed through it, and that you be dragged through the army as a punishment.

Timur's conquest of India laid the foundation of the Mogul Empire. It truthfully may be said that as an invader no crueler man ever commanded an army. He was a veritable butcher. If after he had taken a city he was embarrassed by the captives that had fallen into his hands, he lost no time in ending the embarrassment. He divided the prisoners into bands of fifty or a hundred, and assigned to each a sufficient number of soldiers to decapitate everybody in the band in the space of a few minutes. He made monuments of the corpses, imbedding each corpse in mud or mortar. After Tamerlane came Babar, who, Mr. Holden says, was the most admirable of all the Mogul Kings. But even Babar was a tyrant and a blood-spiller. Probably he had to be careless of other person's lives in order to be careful of his own.

In Agra, Babar was poisoned through the treachery of his cooks and the carelessness of the taster. The King's own journal tells what happened then.

The taster was ordered cut to pieces. I commanded the cook to be flayed alive. One of the women was trampled to death by an elephant; the other was shot by a matchlock. Thanks be to Allah! I did not fully comprehend before that life was so sweet a thing.

Babar's son, Humayun, might have been spared a good deal of bother if he, following the example of his illustrious father, had hardened his heart and vigorously and unmercifully handled members of the royal family who persisted in making trouble for him. Babar subscribed to the doctrine, "Ten dervishes can sleep on one rug, but the same climate of the earth cannot contain two Kings." Humayun persisted in believing that a King might be a humane person, and was in hot water all his life to pay for his obstinacy.

Mr. Holden has a good deal to say about Akbar the Great, who ruled while the empire was at the height of its splendor. For the benefit of young housekeepers a receipt is given which often was followed in Akbar's kitchen. It is a receipt for "chickee."

Ten pounds of wheat flour made into a paste and worked until it is reduced into two pounds; one pound of clarified butter and the same quantity of onions; saffron, cardamons, and cloves, each quarter of an ounce; cinnamon, round pepper, and coriander seed, each half an ounce; green ginger and salt, each an ounce and a half. Some add lemon juice.

That might not be a good receipt for a young wife to follow who wished to get up something nice for a company dinner, but it would be just the thing if she wished to test her husband's love for her.

They form an interesting period, these three centuries of Mogul rule in India. Mr. Holden's book will go a long way toward satisfying the desire which is felt by all who have dipped into the history of the period for completer knowledge of it than has been obtainable heretofore.

WAGNER

STORIES OF THE WAGNER OPERAS. By Miss H. A. Guerber. With portrait of Richard Wagner and eleven illustrations. Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is a handsomely made volume, and the illustrations are fairly good. Miss Guerber briefly outlines the sources from which Wagner obtained the material for each of his opera books, tells when and in what circumstances he wrote each work, and then rehearses the story of the opera, with frequent quotations from the libretto. If people will insist on going to performances of the Wagner dramas without a knowledge of the stories, perhaps they will come away with sufficient curiosity to read a book of this kind, in order to find out the significance of tweedledum and tweedledee. But it is hardly likely that Miss Guerber's second-hand accounts of the stories of the Wagner dramas will satisfy really earnest inquirers; for they can do much better by going directly to the librettos. The best handbooks to Wagner are Wagner's own. The English translations of the librettos used in this country, especially those of Mr. John P. Jackson, contain introductions which fully cover the ground gone over by Miss Guerber. If the reader seeks for further information and for suggestive comment, he must go to the critical volumes, like Mr. Krehbiel's "Studies in the Wagnerian Drama." There is nothing in Miss Guerber's book that has not already been done better elsewhere.

A TRAGEDY IN BLANK VERSE

THE MARRIAGE OF GUENEVERE. A Tragedy. By Richard Hovey. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

These are not days of tragedy. The stage is devoted to the exposition of modern life and its phases, which are tragic enough at times, but not suited to the sculpturesque draperies of blank verse. It would be hopeless to expect a contemporaneous audience to tolerate the utterance of blank verse, even though it were as great as Shakespeare's, by a gentleman clad in the evening dress of modern society, or even a lady in the costume of the bicycle. So when the tragic muse gets her arms around a poet nowadays she leads him gently back into older days, when men and women wore graceful garments and were not altogether out of harmony, so far as looks went, with blank verse.

The story of Lancelot and Guenevere, it is hardly necessary to say, is not new. Few persons who have read anything in modern poesy have missed some allusion to it, and most are aware that the late laureate of England pretty well exhausted the resources of the Arthurian legends. Mr. Hovey, however, has given us a different version of the story of Lancelot and the Queen. The knight met her and loved her before her marriage, without knowing who she was. When she came to Arthur's Court a bride, Lancelot and two other knights were absent upon an errand of chivalry. Upon his return the knight saw Guenevere, and recognized her as the lady of his love.

She did not love Arthur, and consequently she promptly returned the passion of Lancelot. Yet they would not have sinned had it not been for the machinations of Morgause, Arthur's sister, Queen of Orkney, aided by Galahault. The fall occurred when Arthur was at war in Cornwall, and when he returned Morgause, before all the Court, impeached the Queen. But Arthur banished her from the Court, and refused to believe the story. He said:

And thou, my noble Queen, if that I ever
By so much as the sullying of a thought
Dimmed the bright clarity of thine imaged whiteness
Within my soul, may Christ remember it
Against me at the Judgment! Good my Lords,
Erase this most unnecessary scene
From your remembrance.

This is an extremely theatrical ending, and, it may as well be confessed, wholly unsatisfactory. Ethically, as well as poetically, it is far inferior to Tennyson's beautiful close. The mind is better satisfied with the kingly speech of Arthur, his inexpressibly sad farewell, the repentance of Guenevere, and her death in holy orders. Mr. Hovey's blank verse is dignified and respectable, but it cannot be said that it ever glows with the flames of tragic fire. The tragedy is interesting to read, and it is not a piece of work to be thrown lightly aside; but at the same time it is undeniable that it shows the result of care, thought, and ambitious effort, rather than of exceptional gifts or inspired imagination.

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ANOTHER THEATRICAL BOOK

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES ON THE STAGE. By Charles E. L. Wingate. With illustrations from photographs and rare prints. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Mr. Wingate says that "to obtain simply the foundation for this book required patience-trying researches among dust-covered shelves where rested antique playbills and moth-eaten records." He is of the opinion that a "Complete History of Shakespeare on the Stage" is "much desired." By whom? It is a matter of fact that theatrical books, even the best of them, rarely sell, except to the few who make a fad of collecting them.

The present volume aims to give, with reasonable completeness, the stage history of fourteen of Shakespeare's women, those oftenest seen on the stage. The theatres of London, from the Restoration, and those of New-York and Boston are all comprehended in Mr. Wingate's record. Of course, therefore, each chapter is little more than an intelligent summary of fact, tradition, and critical opinion. The pictures, like the text, are comprehensive. George Anne Bellamy, Mrs. Abington, "Perdita" Robinson, Sarah Siddons, Kitty Clive, are honored, as well as Charlotte Cushman, Adelaide Neilson, Helena Modjeska, Ada Rehan, and Julia Marlowe.

LITERARY NOTES

—Charles Scribner's Sons will publish Mrs. Burnett's new story, "Two Little Pilgrims' Progress," the 12th of this month. It has never appeared as a serial, and is the longest juvenile story Mrs. Burnett has written since "Little Lord Fauntleroy" appeared. The first edition will comprise 35,000 copies, and more than half the number has already been sold.

—Among the books of fiction which Macmillan & Co. will soon publish are these: A new story by Anne E. Holdsworth, the author of "Joanna Traill, Spinster," which has the title "The Years That the Locust Hath Eaten"; "Wild Rose," a tale of the Mexican frontier, by Francis Francis, and another story of adventure called "A Son of the Plains," by Arthur Paterson, author of "A Man of His Word" and "A Daughter of the Nez Percés."

—George Meredith's novel, "The Amazing Marriage," will be issued at an early day in two volumes.

—Macmillan & Co. announce that their long-promised "Book About Fans" will be ready soon. It contains a history of fans and fan painting by M. A. Flory, and a chapter on fan collecting by Mary Cadwalader Jones. The illustrations are from photographs of the finest specimens of fans extant, ancient as well as modern.

—Mr. George Haven Putnam's new work, "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages," will be issued by Mr. Putnam's firm this Autumn. It is described as "a study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature from the fall of the Roman Empire to the Thirty Years War."

—Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's work on the Jews, bearing the title "Israel Among the Nations. A Study of the Jews and Antesemitism," has been translated by Frances Hellman, and the Messrs. Putnam announce that they will soon publish it. Beaulieu at one time was violently prejudiced against the Jews, but he is now a warm advocate of their cause.

—Mr. Aldrich expects to have published this Autumn a new volume of verse with the title "Late Lyrics."

—William C. Winslow, in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, has a long, critical review of John Fiske's recent "School History of the United States." The main grievance of Mr. Winslow is that Mr. Fiske, in the condensation of his story, found no room to mention Gov. Winslow and Winslow of the Kearsarge. Mr. Winslow takes the trouble to point out where Mr. Fiske might have made room for mention of these men. Mr. Winslow as a book reviewer is a very unreasonable man.

—Henry Thornton Wharton, whose work on Sappho was noticed in this paper a few weeks ago, has recently died in England. The edition noticed in THE TIMES was the third that has been called for. On the first appearance of the book it met with an immediate success.

—Dr. Geikie's "Life of Christ" has been translated into Russian, under official sanction, and M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Russian Censor, has caused it to be adopted as a textbook in reading in all the ecclesiastical middle schools.

—The originals of Jess and Leeby in Mr. Barrie's "A Window in Thrums" are said to have been his mother and sister, both of whom have died within the past two years.

—A gentleman in New-York has offered Brown University the sum of $200 as a prize to encourage the historical study of the development of religious liberty in America. The American Historical Record gives the following as the conditions having to do with the awarding of the prize. The prize is open to all persons who wish to compete for it. It will be given to the writer of the best essay on one of the three following themes: 1. A critical comparison of the claims put forward on behalf of Rhode Island and Maryland, respectively, regarding the first establishment of religious liberty in America. 2. A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Connecticut. 3. A critical history of the movement toward disestablishment and religious liberty in Massachusetts. The essays must be sent to the President of Brown University. They are to bear a pseudonym with a sealed envelope having the assumed and the real name of the author, and must be sent before May 1, 1896.

—The Westminster Gazette prints the following statement: "Though the Carlyle House, in Cheyne Row, will not be formally opened until Dec. 4, the centenary of the historian's birth, close upon 1,200 persons have paid for admission to the house since the end of July, a considerable portion of that number hailing from the United States, the localities chiefly represented being Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. With every detail in the history of 24 Cheyne Row—which now becomes the property of the nation in perpetuity—the American visitors are familiar, and as a rule they manifest a livelier interest in the genius loci than do the majority of old country pilgrims to Chelsea. During the last twelvemonth Arch House, Ecclefechan, Carlyle's birthplace and place of departure, has been visited by 800 persons, of whom 36 were from the United States, 11 from Australian colonies, 7 from Canada, 2 from India, 1 from Trinidad, 2 from Germany, 1 from Denmark, and 1 from British Honduras. Comparatively few home-abiding Scots, it is significant, are included in the above number, the majority of whom were from the Midlands and South of England. None of the Carlyle relics have been removed, it should be stated, from the house in Ecclefechan.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. A Biography. By R. Nesbet Baln. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

BATTLES OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By Hereford B. George. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

RICHELIEU. A Tale of France. By G. P. R. James. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

IMPRESSIONS AND MEMORIES. By J. Ashcroft Noble. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

EARTHWORK OUT OF TUSCANY; Being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

STORIES AND FAIRY TALES. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by H. Oskar Sommer, Ph. D. With 100 pictures by Arthur J. Gaskin. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

THE SECRET OF AN EMPIRE. The Emperor Napoleon III. By Pierre de Lano. Translated from the French by Helen Hunt Johnson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS. By John Davidson. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

PADDY O'LEARY AND HIS LEARNED PIG. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrations by Frederic D. Steele. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THE SPIRIT OF JUDAISM. By Josephine Lazarus. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE ELF ERRANT. By Moira O'Neill. Illustrated by W. E. F. Britten. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE WAY OF A MAID. By Katharine Tynan. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A BOOK OF CHRISTMAS VERSE. Selected by H. C. Beeching. With ten designs by Walter Crane. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE NIMBLE DOLLAR. With Other Stories. By Charles Miner Thompson. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE TOWER, WITH LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By Emma Huntington Nason. 18mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

OUR COMMON SPEECH. Six Papers on Topics Connected with the Proper Use of the English Language. By Gilbert M. Tucker. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE CHRIST OF TO-DAY. By George A. Gordon. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

AS THE WIND BLOWS. A Novel. By Eleanor Merron. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.25.

ROGER THE RANGER. A Story of Border Life Among the Indians. By Eliza F. Pollard. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE HOLLY AND THE ROSE. A Story for Children. By Annie K. Bartow. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

MR. MIDSHIPMAN EASY. By Captain Marryat. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

TWO SEASONS IN SWITZERLAND. By Dr. Herbert Marsh. With illustrations from photographs by O. Williamson. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

STANDISH OF STANDISH: A Story of the Pilgrims. By Jane Goodwin Austin. With photogravure illustrations from designs by Frank T. Merrill. Two volumes. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

CHRISTIE JOHNSON. A Novel. By Charles Reade. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. By Oliver Goldsmith. With illustrations by F. C. Gordon. 8vo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY, PLANE AND SOLID. By John Macnie. Edited by Emerson E. White. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.25.

EMILIA GALOTTI. Von Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. With introduction and explanatory notes by Max Poll, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A COIN CATECHISM. By J. K. Upton. 18mo. New-York: The Werner Company. 50 cents.

WAYNE AND HIS FRIENDS. By J. Selwin Tait. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. $1.25.

CHILHOWEE BOYS IN WAR TIMES. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

SUBJECT TO VANITY. By Margaret Benson. With illustrations by the author. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

GREAT MISSIONARIES OF THE CHURCH. By the Rev. Charles C. Tiregan, D. D., and Mrs. Josephine A. B. Goodnow. With an introduction by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE GROWTH OF THE BRAIN. A Study of the Nervous System in Relation to Education. By Henry Herbert Donaldson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA. A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE RABBIT WITCH, AND OTHER TALES. By Katharine Pyle. Long 18mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MISS GRACE OF ALL SOULS. By William E. Tuebrick. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

STORIES OF THE WAGNER OPERAS. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

WILLIAM LYMAN DISCHARGED IN COURT

Tells of His Encounter with a Policeman by Whom He Was Arrested.

William Lyman, the President of the Irish National Alliance, who was arrested last Sunday by Policeman William Brown on the charge of interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

This is the case where Brown alleged that Mr. Lyman and Policeman O'Leary acted in concert to warn Cornelius J. Reilly, a saloon keeper at First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and where the two policemen came to blows. Mr. Lyman testified that Reilly was the Secretary of the body of which he was the President and that he went to Reilly's house Sunday morning on business connected with their organization.

He entered the side door and was followed by Brown, who was in citizen's clothes and whom he did not know. He questioned Brown's right to follow him, when the officer attacked him. Mrs. Reilly saw the affair and shouted for help. To this alarm Policeman O'Leary responded and tried to take Policeman Brown away.

On this statement of the case Mr. Lyman was discharged, but the trouble between the policemen will be considered by the Commissioners.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of same.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Ptolemy; at 12 M for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 3 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Frontera, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 6 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck.....Oct. 16 | †Fulda.....Nov. 16
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. from New-York to Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, and Southampton.
North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
P. Fürst, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON...Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23
FRIESLAND....Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND..Oct. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 8 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oct. 26, 10½ A.M | Etruria, Nov. 16, 8 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

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A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
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COOK'S TOURS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
HOLY LAND TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York Nov. 6 per S. S. Augusta Victoria. A Special Tour spending Christmas at Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Jan. 8 per S. S. Normannia; Jan. 22 per S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.; Feb. 12 per S. S. Fulda; Feb. 19 per S. S. Normannia; Feb. 29 per S. S. Werra.
Fares range from $675 to $1,225. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet free on application.
Cruises to the Tropics
By the fine steamships of
The Quebec Steamship Company,
"Madiana," "Orinoco," "Caribbee,"
Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 15, and 26, 1896.
Visiting BERMUDA, the WINDWARD ISLANDS, TRINIDAD, JAMAICA, &c.
Illustrated programme free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
New-York, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 824 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Oct. 19, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2